

Public Health Reports

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No. 10.

UNITED STATES.

NOTICE.

Request for information.

Referring to the brochure on bubonic plague, prepared by the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service and published by the Treasury Department January 6, 1900, and to the further information upon the same subject contained in the successive PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS published weekly by the Bureau, it will be noticed that an effort has been, and is still being, made to determine upon the relative danger of the transmission of plague; first, by ambulant cases; second, by rats, and third, by infected food products.

There is no doubt of the transmission of plague by means of ambulant cases and rats, but the transmission of this disease through food products or other merchandise has never been demonstrated satisfactorily to the Bureau.

All readers of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, therefore, both in the United States and foreign countries, are requested to transmit to the Bureau any facts proving, or seeming to prove, that the plague has been transmitted by means of food products. Due credit will be given for the information conveyed, and all will recognize the desirability of having this question settled.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Beriberi and plague at Port Townsend Quarantine.

[See PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, February 23, 1900, No. 8, page 377.]

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE,
Port Townsend, Wash., February 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the condition of affairs relative to the Japanese steamship *Nanyo Maru*, now held in quarantine.

This vessel arrived here January 31, seventy-five days out from Kobe and thirteen days from Honolulu. She gave a history of having carried 312 Japanese immigrants from Kobe to Yokohama, and had been disinfected at Yokohama and detained seven days on account of suspicious glandular enlargement of 3 of her passengers. These cases, according to Sanitary Inspector Eldridge, proved not to be plague, and the vessel departed, leaving these 3 behind. There were 800 passengers on board to work in the sugar plantations. I understand that these were held on the vessel for thirty days before they were allowed to land at Honolulu, and, as a result, the vessel was in a filthy condition when she got here. Two cases of beriberi were discovered—1 among the passengers and 1 among the firemen. On arrival at quarantine these were removed to the hospital and the vessel started to unload her cinder ballast. Two other cases were reported during the afternoon, 1 of whom died during the night.

The necropsy I reported at length in my letter of February 2, and it showed all the signs of beriberi, but in addition there was a general glandular enlargement all over the body. This caused me to send some of the glands and a part of the spleen to Surgeon Kinyoun at Angel Island for microscopical examination, and to recommend that the vessel be held pending his report. On February 2, 1 of the inmates of the hospital died and the necropsy was exactly similar to the first. Two additional cases of beriberi were admitted on this day and 5 on the following, making a total of 11 cases up to that date and 2 deaths. The patients in the hospital all had swollen and cedematous legs, more or less paralysis of the limbs, and complained of pain in the muscles and oppression of the heart. The necks and faces of the severer cases were also swollen and there was 1 case of suppression of urine. A personal examination showed me that about half of these had enlarged glands but none of them has ever had any fever nor have the glands been tender or painful. A large number of the crew and steerage also showed generally enlarged glands, but were well and lively. I took some of the glands of the second case and rubbed them up in a mortar with sterile water and injected 1 c. c. of the solution into the leg of a rabbit. This rabbit is alive and well fifteen days after. Three of the 9 remaining cases looked to be serious, but all have convalesced nicely except 1, who died on February 16, and presented the same appearances at the post-mortem as the other 2.

To return to the vessel, the crew were set to work discharging ballast, and a preliminary disinfection with sulphur was made in the steerage, which was the worst part of the entire vessel. The passengers were taken ashore and, after the usual bath and disinfection of clothing, were put in the barracks. The captain, under coercion, ordered a supply of fresh bread and beef for all hands. A quantity of spoiled food was condemned and burnt. The water tanks were boiled by turning in steam and a new supply of water was given. After three or four days of mechanical cleaning up by the crew and quarantine attendants, the vessel and crew were disinfected. All were then returned to the vessel. The bathhouse and disinfecting room were disinfected at the completion of the process, as is our routine custom. The pilot was kept at the station, as he had been on board the vessel all night.

Upon receipt of a telegram from Surgeon Kinyoun that he had found something suspicious, Dr. Seavey was placed in charge of the hospital and a strict quarantine imposed upon him as had been upon the nurse and hospital from the start. The entire station, including surgeon's and attendant's quarters, was disinfected and all the clothing and bed-

ding of the complete personnel sterilized. The antipest serum was sent to the quarantine yesterday, and I have ordered everyone on the station and those in the hospital to receive an immunizing dose of 10 c. c., and I think we are taking every precaution possible.

To sum up, I would state that I have no doubt that all of these cases had beriberi; that the first one was probably recovering from an ambulant case of plague seems possible from the finding of the plague bacillus in the glands, as reported by Dr. Kinyoun. I understand that he was not ashore at Honolulu and may have received his infection at Kobe, at least seventy-six days before death. I shall, therefore, redisinfect the vessel and permit her to depart with a new crew if the owners desire, but I shall detain the entire personnel fifteen days to await developments; this I regard as very necessary. * * * I have received 24 flasks of the pest serum and ordered 3 antitoxin syringes from Seattle as soon as I received word that it was coming. All we need now is a larger supply of the antipest serum and we will be fully equipped for any emergency.

Respectfully,

M. HUGH FOSTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Case of leprosy in an emigrant from Barbados.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *February 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that alien immigrant, Archibald Mandeville, who arrived at this port from Barbados per steamship *Bufon*, February 24, 1900, has this day been certified as suffering from leprosy.

Respectfully,

L. L. WILLIAMS,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

NOTE.—This patient has been returned to his country in accordance with quarantine regulations and immigration laws.

Inspection of immigrants coming through Canada.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1900.

SIR: Referring to a previous communication from this Bureau of date the 25th instant, No. 20905, in reply to one from you of the 1st instant, "F. L. G.," I inclose for your further information copy of a communication from the United States commissioner of immigration at St. John, New Brunswick, in relation thereto.

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,
Commissioner-General.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
St. John, New Brunswick, February 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department letter No. 20905, in which you direct me to take special pains with inspection of 44 Russians that are supposed to have arrived via the steamship *Vancouver* at Halifax. I beg leave to report as follows:

There were 58 that were destined to the United States; 3 were returned to the vessel suffering with favus and the inspector at Portland notified by wire. They have been deported. Fifty-five were landed at Halifax; to 33 we issued certificates to admit them to

the United States; 22 were detained until they could send for friends and procure money and a guarantee of support. All the conditions imposed have since been complied with, and they have been permitted to proceed to their destination. Please find inclosed a manifest of the above immigrants. There is an "X" affixed to the number and names of those that were detained.

Hoping that this report and inspection will meet with your approval, I am,
Respectfully,
PETER B. LAIRD,
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION, *Washington, D. C.*

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., February 24, 1900.—I have the honor to report the following summary of work during the week ended February 24, 1900: Inspection of Mexican Central Railroad passenger trains, 165 passengers; inspection of Rio Grande and Sierra Madre trains, 36 passengers; inspection of crews of freight trains, 42 men; inspection of international bridge (passenger and street car), 214 people; inspection of immigrants, 29; disinfection of baggage, blankets, and household goods, 15; vaccination of immigrants and their children, 16; disinfection of soiled linen imported for laundry, El Paso, Tex., 319 pieces.

Respectfully,
E. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Laredo, Tex., March 1, 1900.—Reported here to-day that bubonic plague has reached Cozumel on Yucatan coast. If above report is correct it shows, as I said in my letter of February 13, 1900, that the danger of bubonic plague entering Mexico is from Europe and South America more than from China, Philippines, or by way of the Pacific Ocean.

Respectfully,
H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Searcy, Ark.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *February 21, 1900.*

SIR: In obedience to Bureau telegram to proceed immediately to Searcy, Ark., to confer with local authorities and instruct how to inaugurate measures for the suppression of smallpox, I arrived Saturday afternoon, February 17. This town is situated on the Iron Mountain Railroad between Memphis and Little Rock, on a spur of road 4 miles from Higginson on the main line.

It is an important school center for the State, possessing the Bishop Galloway Female College, Spears-Langford Military Institute, Searcy Female Institute, besides the public day schools.

I immediately conferred with Dr. J. M. Jelks, Mayor J. J. Baugh, and Mr. J. A. Marsh of the local board of health. Up to date there had developed about 40 cases of discrete and semiconfluent smallpox, 15 whites and 25 negroes, in a population of 3,000 people.

Three distinct sources of infection were traced, the first in a drummer who returned home to this place before Christmas with the disease and was isolated at his residence, and the second a colored railroad laborer about the same time, who walked in from a near by railroad construction camp.

The storm center, however, surrounded the Galloway Female Boarding School, which I inspected with Dr. Jelks, Sunday morning. Here I saw 13 of the young ladies in the later stages of smallpox isolated in one of the wings of the dormitory. It appears that 1 of the pupils

returned to this school from Stuttgart after the Christmas holidays with measles, which ran its course, and later developed the second eruptions of smallpox, dating the incubative period from the holidays.

There were other cases of measles, and there is little doubt that the eruption of smallpox appeared some little time after the subsidence of the attack of measles.

On February 8, suspicion was raised, the pupils were examined, and 8 mild cases discovered in the class rooms, out of about 120 boarders and 60 or 70 day pupils. The following day the school was closed and the boarders returned to their homes in different parts of the State.

At the small isolated buildings upon the outskirts of the town I found 4 cases in the colored quarters, and there were 2 cases in the white quarters farther off, which I did not see. There had been no deaths, nor was there difference of opinion as to the diagnosis. Isolation was being effected and the town people were pretty generally vaccinated.

In conversation with Mr. Richard B. Willis, principal of the Spears-Langford Military Institute, where Representative McRae's son is a pupil. I found that no cases had occurred, and that the institute had properly quarantined against outside indiscriminate communication. I suggested that, in future, certificates of successful vaccination be required of all pupils before admission, which was agreed to. In conversation with Dr. Godden, president of the Galloway College, I urged the importance of a systematic disinfection of this fine new three-story brick building, from attic to basement, after recovery of the cases now under treatment. For the time being it is a hospital, and infected throughout. The laundry help had contracted the disease from the pupils' clothing. If this disinfection is carried out upon the lines I laid down, the institution can no doubt be reopened in the course of a month and not have its sanitary reputation damaged to any extent throughout the State.

At a meeting at 9 o'clock Monday morning of the board of health, Drs. Moore, Lumpkin, the mayor, and others, I addressed them upon the subjects of isolation, vaccination, and disinfection, dwelling more particularly upon the latter subject, and altogether the community seemed pleased that you had sent a Service representative to their relief.

Owing to extensive railroad development in Arkansas in the last year or two, smallpox has developed and has been widely disseminated from the construction camps, the infection being conveyed along the lines of travel into small communities, and the disease prevails in almost every county in the State. This will continue and become of interstate concern. In order to arouse the interest of the State and railroad officials in this grave matter, I wired for authority to return via Little Rock, where I had a conference with Dr. Donavant, president of the State board of health, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Gibson of this Service.

I found that Dr. Donavant is receiving telegrams and letters from all parts of the State for advice and assistance, without funds for even paying return letter postage. * * *

Respectfully,

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Greenwood, Miss.

GREENWOOD, MISS., February 21, 1900.

SIR: Statement of smallpox situation here is as follows: Negro population, 1,448; white population, 1,300. Total number of cases to date, negroes, 484; white, 23. Total number of deaths to date, negroes, 12; white, 3. Total number of vaccinations, 2,681. Variolous cases previously vaccinated, 311. Mortality rate, white, 13 per cent; negroes, 2½ per cent. Percentage of negro population who have had smallpox, 33½. Percentage vaccinated previously, 64.

Respectfully,

D. S. HUMPHREYS,
City Health Officer.

Smallpox in West Virginia—Quarantine and mail service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1900.

SIR: The situation regarding the alleged epidemic of smallpox in the State of West Virginia has assumed such proportions as to make it appear that this office is warranted in acquainting you with such facts as have come to its attention, it further appearing that this Department will be compelled to call upon you for assistance to allay the alarm felt by the people, and to secure permission of local quarantine boards to permit of the forwarding of mails which have been properly disinfected.

Some two weeks ago reports began to reach this office of the prevalence of the alleged smallpox in the counties of Calhoun, Ritchie, and Gilmer, all interior counties. Strict quarantine regulations were established in all of these counties, which have their mail supply almost altogether from star routes. At some points the carriers were not permitted to travel at all, and the quarantine was particularly rigid at Smithville, in Ritchie County, a junction of two of the most important star routes in the State, and where a large amount of mail is transferred. This Department has made every effort, by fumigation and otherwise, to quiet the alarm and permit the mails to go through, with the result that the quarantine at Smithville was raised some days ago, and the counties of Calhoun and Ritchie are now giving very little trouble; however, the excitement has grown to large proportions in the counties of Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, and Webster, and to a lesser degree in Braxton. The alarm appears to be greatest regarding the county of Upshur, and particularly the town of Buckhannon, which is the county seat. The city of Elkins, in Randolph County, on the 10th instant, established a quarantine, the order concerning which reads as follows:

SMALLPOX—ORDER OF BOARD OF HEALTH.

FEBRUARY 9, 1900.

Whereas, the board of health of the city of Elkins is advised that smallpox prevails in many communities in dangerous proximity to this city, and deems it highly important that the disease be prevented from reaching this city.

Therefore, it is ordered by said board of health that from and after this date until the further order of this board, no person from the counties of Gilmer, Lewis, Harrison, Calhoun, or Fayette, in this State, or from the town of Buckhannon, in the county of Upshur, or the town of Camden-on-the-Gauley, in Webster County, in this State, shall come into or pass through the city of Elkins;

That no goods or merchandise, by any conveyance whatever, shall be brought into or taken through said city of Elkins from any place or territory above mentioned;

That no person now within the corporate limits of said city of Elkins shall visit any of the places or counties above mentioned and thereafter return to said city of Elkins;

That all communication, except by telephone or telegraph, is prohibited by persons

now in the city of Elkins with persons in the counties or places aforesaid, or any other place known to be infected with smallpox.

That all railroads or other common carriers are forbidden to convey passengers, letters, or packages from any of the counties or places herein mentioned, into or through said city of Elkins.

A. S. BOSWORTH, M. D.,
President Board of Health for city of Elkins.

F. J. TRIPLETT,
Secretary Pro Tem.

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

As mayor of the city of Elkins, I indorse the foregoing action of the board of health for said city, and ask all law-abiding citizens to assist in enforcing the same, to the end that this city may escape the dread scourge. The sergeant is hereby instructed to enforce these orders of the board of health and to summon to his assistance all necessary aid.

J. C. IRONS,
Mayor.

We are this morning in receipt of a copy of the quarantine proclamation issued at Clarksburg, in Harrison County. This is an important place upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from which the railroads supplying the interior section referred to all emanate. The order reads as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *February 12, 1900.*

It is ordered by the board of health of Harrison County that on account of smallpox prevailing in the town of Buckhannon and county of Upshur, in the State of West Virginia, quarantine is hereby declared against all persons coming from said town and county who would be likely to carry said disease, or spread such disease or infection, and against shipment by rail, or in any other manner, of all household goods, clothing, or any other articles, except lumber and coal by rail, from said town or county into Harrison County. The West Virginia and Pittsburg division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is hereby enjoined from selling tickets from all points in said Upshur County to any point in Harrison County, and from shipment of such articles as are above prohibited during the existence of said quarantine. Citizens of Harrison County are hereby notified that they are prohibited from going into said Upshur County while this quarantine prevails. United States postal clerks and mail carriers are also advised that they receive no mail matter of any character from any point in said Upshur County for delivery to any point in the county of Harrison so long as this

QUARANTINE PREVAILS.

Citizens of Harrison County living on the various roads or highways leading into this county from said Upshur County, are hereby appointed and constituted special guards, or policemen, and are hereby authorized to let no one pass back or forth from one county to the other during the prevalence of said quarantine. And should any one refuse to obey this order, you will at once arrest such offender and commit him to the nearest justice of the peace.

Done by the Harrison County board of health this 12th day of February, 1900.

Upon receipt of the foregoing and numerous letters from postmasters in the counties directly interested, instructions were promptly sent to all the offices involved, that mails be properly disinfected and forwarded. A telegram was also sent to Dr. C. B. Brubaugh, president of the State board of health, Parkersburg, W. Va., on the morning of the 14th instant, requesting him to give assurance to infected districts that disinfection of the mails will remove danger, and calling attention to the great inconvenience caused the public by rigid quarantine regulations. We also instructed the postmaster at Clarksburg to confer with the local board of health with a view to having mails properly

disinfected and forwarded. These precautions, however, do not seem to have had the effect desired, and it has, therefore, been deemed wise to acquaint you with the situation in the hope that you can see your way clear to advise State Health Officer Brubaugh, and the health officers at Clarksburg, Buckhannon, and Elkins, that there is no danger to be apprehended from mails which have been fumigated as directed by the Department. It is believed that such instructions issued from your office will have very much greater force than those emanating from other sources, and it is hoped you can take such action to-day.

As a matter of further information I quote you a telegram received from one of the West Virginia towns in the section indicated on the 12th instant, and which was signed by 8 business men.

CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY, W. VA.

Postmaster-General Smith, Washington, D. C.

Railroad officials have annulled mail train on account of a disease not at all dangerous. Hundreds of cases over the county, and only 1 death, and it was diseased in other ways. Action of officials generally condemned by all the people. Action entirely unnecessary and unofficial. Please send official here to investigate disease called chicken pox by many doctors.

We were also yesterday in receipt of a telegram from the postmaster at Marlinton, Pocahontas County, W. Va., which indicates that quarantine has been established in the counties of Pocahontas and Greenbrier, which are adjacent to and supplied by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and in this case the postmaster at White Sulphur Springs has been advised to confer with the local board of health in order to bring about necessary disinfection.

There is no question but that an unusual degree of unrest and alarm prevails throughout a large section of the State of West Virginia, no matter whether it is warranted or not; hence, the action by this office in advising you of all facts which may come to its notice, so that you may be enabled to act in whatever way may seem best for the public good.

Respectfully,

JAMES P. WHITE,
General Superintendent.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to March 9, 1900.

[For reports received from June 30, to December 29, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 29.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Jefferson County.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 5...	86	1	
Mobile.....	Jan. 2-Feb. 24...	26	1	
Whistler.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 3...	2		
Total for State.....		114	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		121	2	
Arkansas:				
Arkansas County.....	Feb. 2.....			Smallpox reported.
Benton County.....	do.....			Do.
Columbia County.....	do.....			Do.
Conway County.....	do.....			Do.
Crittenden County.....	do.....			Do.
Drew County.....	do.....			Do.
Faulkner County.....	do.....			Do.
Fulton County.....	do.....			Do.
Green County.....	do.....			Do.
Independence County.....	do.....			Do.
Jackson County.....	do.....			Do.
Jefferson County.....	do.....			Do.
Lawrence County.....	do.....			Do.
Lincoln County.....	do.....			Do.
Logan County.....	do.....			Do.
Perry County.....	do.....			Do.
Phillips County.....	do.....			Do.
Prairie County.....	do.....			Do.
Pulaski County (Little Rock).....	Oct. 1-Feb. 2...	60	8	
Saline County.....	Feb. 2.....			Do.
Scott County.....	do.....			Do.
White County (Searcy).....	Feb. 2-Feb. 21...	40		Do.
Woodruff County.....	do.....			Do.
Total for State.....		100	8	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		8	1	
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Jan. 18.....	3		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		58	11	
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 8...	7		
Huerfano County.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 26...	6		
Lake County.....	Jan. 17.....	1		
Las Animas County.....	Feb. 4.....	1		
Lincoln County.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 1...	2		
Saguache County.....	Dec. 28.....	1		
Total for State.....		18		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		121	6	
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 13...		1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		0	0	
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 12-Jan. 29...	5		
Total for District, same period, 1899.....		39		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 24...	16		
Pensacola.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 9...	2		
Total for State.....		18		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		5		
Georgia:				
Appling County.....	Jan. 20.....	1		
Blackshear.....	Jan. 11.....	16		
Brunswick.....	Jan. 4-Feb. 5...	66		
Darien.....	Jan. 17.....	2		
Jesup.....	Jan. 20.....	2		
Liberty.....	do.....	8		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<i>Georgia—Continued.</i>				
McIntosh County	Jan. 20.....	1		Several cases.
Savannah.....	.....do.....	3		
Wayne County.....	.....do.....	23		
Waycross.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 18..			
Total for State		122		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		302		
<i>Illinois:</i>				
Aurora	Feb. 11-Feb. 17..	6		
Cairo.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 25..	47	4	
Chicago.....	Dec. 27-March 3..	9		
Danville.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 10..	1		
Rockford.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 17..	2		
Springfield.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27..	1		
Total for State.....		66	4	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		37		
<i>Indian Territory:</i>				
Choctaw Nation	Dec. 18.....	75		
Total for same period, 1899..		0	45	
<i>Indiana:</i>				
Adams County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31..	1		Many cases.
Clay County.....	Jan. 17.....			
Dearborn County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31..	1		
Evanville.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 24..	38		
Indianapolis.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 21..	1		
Jennings County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31..	4		
Madison County.....	.....do.....	14		
Posey County.....	.....do.....	26		
Total for State		85		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		19		
<i>Iowa:</i>				
Polk County.....	Feb. 8.....	16	0	
Total for same period, 1899..		8	1	
<i>Kansas:</i>				
Anthony	Jan. 1-Jan. 31..	2		
Arkansas City.....	.....do.....	9	1	
Atchison	Jan. 29-Feb. 10..	8		
Burns, Marion County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31..	1		
Centralia.....	.....do.....	1		
Emporia.....	.....do.....	10		
Galena and Cherokee County..	.....do.....	31		
Grantville.....	.....do.....	1		
Harvey County.....	.....do.....	8		
Holliday.....	.....do.....	1		
Junction City.....	.....do.....	8		
Kansas City.....	.....do.....	35		
Kingman County.....	.....do.....	4		
Lawrence.....	.....do.....	34		
Osawatimie.....	.....do.....	2		
Osage City.....	.....do.....			Number not reported.
Oswego, Labeite County.....	Nov. 5-Feb. 8..	17	0	
Paola.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31..	1		
Reno County.....	.....do.....	1		
Shawnee County.....	.....do.....	7		
Sumner County.....	.....do.....	21		
Tonganoxie.....	.....do.....	1		
Topeka.....	.....do.....			Do.
White Water, Butler County..	.....do.....	1		
Wabaunsee County.....	.....do.....	22		
Wichita.....	.....do.....	6		
Woodson County.....	.....do.....	2		
Wyandotte County (outside Kansas City).....	.....do.....	29		
Total for State		263	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		67	7	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kentucky:				
Covington.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 2...	19	.....
Louisville.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 22...	10	.....
Paducah.....	Jan. 21.....	18	.....
Total for State.....		47	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		157	.....
Louisiana:				
Ascension.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	5	.....
Assumption.....	do.....	8	4	
Avoyelles.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	7	.....
Caddo.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 24...	140	19	
Calcasieu.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 3...	16	1	
Concordia.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	.....	.....	Several cases.
De Soto.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1	.....
E. Baton Rouge.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	5	.....
East Carroll Parish.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 10...	1	.....
East Feliciana.....	Jan. 13.....	50	.....
Iberia.....	Dec. 20-Jan. 27...	9	.....
Iberville.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3...	26	2	
Lafayette.....	do.....	130	1	
Lincoln.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1	.....
Livingston.....	Jan. 13.....	.....	.....	Do.
Madison.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 24...	4	1	
New Orleans.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 24...	439	130	
Ouachita.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	1	.....
Plaquemine.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1	.....
Point Coupée.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 3...	7	.....
Rapides.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	5	.....
Richland.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 17...	5	.....
Shreveport.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 24...	134	9	
St. Charles.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	3	.....
St. James.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 27...	21	.....
St. John.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 17...	2	.....
St. Mary Parish.....	Apr. 1-Feb. 6...	50	.....
St. Landry Parish.....	Sept. 1-Feb. 6...	782	27	
Tangipahoa.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 24...	11	.....
Tensas.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	35	.....
Vermillion.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 3...	16	.....
Total for State.....		1,910	194	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		9	.....
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 3...	3	.....
Chelsea.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 31...	.....	1	
Lawrence.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3...	1	.....
Lowell.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...	.....	1	
Malden.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 27...	3	.....
Total for State.....		7	2	
Michigan:				
Detroit.....	Feb. 18-Feb. 24...	1	.....
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		14	.....
Minnesota:				
Duluth.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 5...	3	.....
Minneapolis.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 24...	68	1	
Total for State.....		71	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		1	.....
Mississippi:				
Greenwood.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 17...	303	9	
Total for same period, 1899.....		17	.....
Missouri:				
Paris.....	Sept. 3-Feb. 5...	37	4	
St. Louis.....	Dec. 19-Feb. 23...	33	0	
Total for State.....		70	4	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		48	7	
Montana:				
Butte.....	Feb. 7.....	100	.....
Total for same period, 1899.....		6	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Nebraska:				
Dubois.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 15...	2	2	
Guide Rock.....	.....do.....	7	0	
Liberty.....	.....do.....	13	0	
Omaha.....	.....do.....	17	0	
Total for State.....		39	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		369	3	
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	Feb. 19-Feb. 25...	1		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		6		
New York:				
Amsterdam.....	Dec. 25-Dec. 30...	1		
New York City.....	Jan. 7-Feb. 24...	10		
Total for State.....		11		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		8	1	
North Carolina:				
Beaufort.....	Dec. 27.....	1		
Cabarrus County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	5		
Cartaret County.....	.....do.....	1		
Charlotte.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...	7	0	
Chatham County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31...	24		
Currituck County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Davidson County.....	.....do.....			A few cases.
Greensboro.....	Jan. 15.....			Numerous cases.
Guilford County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	83		
Halifax County.....	.....do.....	67		
Hertford County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Mecklenburg County.....	.....do.....	3		
Nash County.....	.....do.....	4		
Northampton County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	10		
Randolph County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	1		
Rowan County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	46		
Surry County.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	14		
Union County.....	.....do.....	3		
Vance County.....	Jan. 15-Dec. 31...	1		
Wilmington.....	Jan. 25.....	2		
Total for State.....		274		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		30		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	Dec. 23-Feb. 23...	14		
Cleveland.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 3...	206		
Hamilton.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 6...	2		
Youngstown.....	Dec. 21-Feb. 24...	10	0	
Total for State.....		232		
Total for State, same period, 1899.....		81	1	
Oklahoma Territory:				
Beaver County.....	Jan. 10.....			Smallpox reported.
Blaine County.....	.....do.....	1		
El Reno.....	Dec. 27.....	7	0	
Enid.....	.....do.....	4	0	
Kay County.....	.....do.....			Smallpox epidemic.
Logan County.....	.....do.....	10	0	
Noble County.....	Jan. 10.....			Smallpox reported.
Oklahoma City.....	Dec. 27.....	14	0	No cases at present.
Pawnee County.....	Jan. 10.....			Smallpox reported.
Shawnee.....	.....do.....	12	0	No cases at present.
Watonga.....	.....do.....	1	0	
Yukon.....	.....do.....	6	0	Do.
Total for Territory.....		55		
Total for Territory, same period, 1899.....		37	13	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Oregon:				
Astoria.....	Feb. 12.....	1	.....
Portland.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 3...	3	.....
Total for State.....		4	.....
Total for State,same period, 1899.....		0	0	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 20...	5	.....
Beaver County.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...	1	.....
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 3...	9	.....
Total for State.....		15	.....
Total for State,same period, 1899.....		51	.....
South Carolina:				
Greenville.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 10...	7	.....
Same period, 1899.....		10	.....
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	Jan. 22.....	9	.....
Columbia.....	Jan. 6.....	24	.....
Memphis.....	Nov. 4-Feb. 24...	376	.....
Mount Pleasant.....	Jan. 6.....	8	.....
Nashville.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 3...	24	.....
Total for State.....		441	.....
Total for State,same period, 1899.....		16	.....
Texas:				
Aline.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	1	.....
Angelina County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	1	.....
Austin.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	10	.....
Bastrop County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	19	.....
Beaumont.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 30...	3	.....
Belleville County.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	2	.....
Boggy Fork.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 20...	15	.....	Smallpox reported.
Bonham.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	.....	.....
Bowie County.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Brenham.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	5	1	
Brookshire.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Caddo Mills.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	1	.....
Caldwell.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	2	.....
Carmine.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	10	.....
Cass County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	1	.....
Chappel Hill.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	1	.....
Colmesneil.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Corsicana.....	.....do.....	3	.....
Dallas.....	.....do.....	7	.....
Denison.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	.....	.....	Several cases.
Direct.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	6	.....
El Paso.....	Feb. 4.....	1	.....
Farmersville.....	.....do.....	25	.....
Fannin County.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Floydada.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	1	.....
Fort Stockton.....	.....do.....	4	.....
Gainesville.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	8	.....
Galveston.....	Feb. 10.....	2	.....
Garrett.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	7	.....
Grand Saline.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	3	.....
Greenville.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Grimes County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 23...	15	.....
Honey Grove.....	.....do.....	30	.....
Houston.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 27...	12	.....
Hunt County.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	1	.....
Index.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	30	.....
Joaquin.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	3	.....
Malakoff.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	3	.....
Meadow.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	9	.....
Meridian.....	.....do.....	2	.....
Milano.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 30...	8	.....
Navarro County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16...	3	.....
Palestine.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 20...	26	.....
Paris.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 30...	6	.....
Prairie Dell.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	13	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas—Continued.				
Port Sullivan.....	.....do.....	3		
St. Jo.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	20		
San Antonio.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 30...	4		
Sealey.....	Jan. 24-Jan. 30...	2		
Seguin.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 30...	3	1	
Smithville.....	Jan. 11-Jan. 30...	14		
Temple.....	Jan. 11-Feb. 17...	9	1	
Tyler.....	Jan. 11-Jan. 30...	1		
Village Mills.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 13...	1		
Whorton County.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...		2	
Weimer.....	Feb. 14-Feb. 20...	1		
Wolfe City.....	Jan. 17-Jan. 23...	3		
Total for State.....		355	5	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		467	83	
Utah:				
Salt Lake City.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 24...	17		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	0	
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	Feb. 14.....	1		
Norfolk.....	Jan. 20.....	1		
Petersburg.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 26...	4		
Portsmouth.....	Dec. 24-Mar. 3...	83	19	
Richmond.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 31...	21	0	
Roanoke.....	.....do.....	12	0	
Total for State.....		122	19	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		890	6	
Washington:				
Pierce County.....	Feb. 7.....	1		
Seattle.....	Feb. 15.....	1		
Spokane.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 24...	170	2	
Tacoma.....	Feb. 12-Feb. 24...	22		
Total for State.....		194	2	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	0	
West Virginia:				
Calhoun County.....	Jan. 31.....			Cases reported.
Fayette County.....	Jan. 26.....	18		Do.
Gilmer County.....	Jan. 31.....			
Harrison County.....	.....do.....	5		
Lewis County.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 8...	20		
McDowell County.....	Jan. 31.....	1		
Mingo County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Monongalia County.....	Jan. 26.....	1		
Upshur County.....	Jan. 31.....			Do.
Webster County.....	Feb. 8.....	10		
Total for State.....		55		
Total for State, same period, 1899.		0	0	
Wisconsin:				
Lafayette County.....	Feb. 3.....	1		
Lemonweir.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 3...	5	1	
Mauston.....	Jan. 24.....	1		
Total for State.....		7	1	
Total for State, same period, 1899.		13		
Grand total.....		5,224	251	
Grand total, same period, 1899.....		3,061	184	

Report of immigration at Baltimore for the week ended February 17, 1900.

BALTIMORE, MD., February 19, 1900.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 17, 1900, also name of vessel and port from which it came: February 14, steamship *Köln*, from Bremen, with 590 immigrants.

Respectfully,

PERCY C. HENNIGHAUSEN,
Commissioner.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Baltimore, Md., during the month of February, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 2,067; number passed, 2,067; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for physical causes, none.

GEO. PURVIANCE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Portland, Me., during the month of February, 1900.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 630; number passed, 627; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 3.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, 3.
Conditions which required certificates for deportation.—Favus, 3.

S. D. BROOKS,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Cienfuegos during the week ended February 24, 1900.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, February 26, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended February 24, 1900: February 23, steamship *Tryg* from Cartagena with 1 immigrant.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Daiquiri during the week ended February 10, 1900.

DAIQUIRI, CUBA, February 10, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended February 10, 1900: February 5, Norwegian steamship *Gyller*, from Ponce, Porto Rico, 306 immigrants.

JUAN J. DE JONGH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Santiago during the week ended February 10, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, February 10, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended February 10, 1900: February 4, German steamship *Syria*, from Ponce, Porto Rico, 2 immigrants.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of arrival of alien steerage passengers at Santiago during the week ended February 17, 1900.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, February 17, 1900.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended February 17, 1900: February 12, British schooner *Golden Rule*, from Kingston, Jamaica, 43 immigrants.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of alien immigrants arriving at San Juan, Porto Rico, during the week ended February 17, 1900.

Date.	Vessels.	Where from.	Number inspected.
Feb. 12	Steamship <i>Montserrat</i>	Barcelona, Malaga, Las Palmas.....	11
Feb. 17	Steamship <i>Olin de Rodrigues</i>	St. Marc, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Port au Prince, Cape Haiti, Puerto Plata, Sanchez.	3
	Total		14

C. H. LAVINDER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended February 24, 1900.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, February 25, 1900.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 24, 1900; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Feb. 18	Steamship <i>Boston</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	52
Do....	Steamship <i>Prince George</i>	do.....	57
Feb. 19	Steamship <i>Virginia</i>	Liverpool, England.....	12
Feb. 22	Steamship <i>Halifax</i>	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	27
Do....	Steamship <i>Prince George</i>	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	21
Do....	Steamship <i>Boston</i>	do.....	30
Feb. 24	Steamship <i>Norwegian</i>	Glasgow, Scotland	8
	Total		207

GEORGE B. BILLINGS,
Commissioner.

*Report of immigration at New York for the week ended February 24, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of New York, February 26, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended February 24, 1900 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
Feb. 18	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	154
Do...	Steamship Phœnicia.....	Hamburg.....	778
Feb. 19	Steamship Astoria.....	Glasgow.....	83
Do....	Steamship La Touraine.....	Havre.....	367
Feb. 21	Steamship Spaarndam.....	Rotterdam.....	136
Do....	Steamship Friesland.....	Antwerp.....	547
Feb. 23	Steamship Teutonic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	455
Do....	Steamship Ems.....	Genoa and Naples.....	696
Feb. 24	Steamship Aller.....	Bremen.....	544
Do...	Steamship Buffon.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	18
Total.....			3,778

THOMAS FITCHIE,
*Commissioner.**Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended March 3, 1900.*OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
*Port of Philadelphia, March 3, 1900.**Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended March 3, 1900 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
Feb. 24	Steamship Aragonia.....	Antwerp.....	221
Mar. 2	Steamship Pennland.....	Liverpool.....	110
Total.....			331

J. L. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.	Mar. 3			
2	Beaufort, N. C.	do.			
3	Brunswick, Ga.	do.			
4	Cape Charles, Va.	do.			
5	Cape Fear, N. C.	do.			
6	Columbia River, Oreg.	Feb. 24	U. S. transport Lennox.	Feb. 20	Manila.
			Br. bk. Beechdale	do.	Honolulu
			Jap. ss. Doyo Maru.	Feb. 21	Yokohama via Honolulu.
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.			
8	Eureka, Cal.	do.			
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.	do.			
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.			
11	Newbern, N. C.	Mar. 3			
12	Pascagoula, Miss.	do.			
13	Port Townsend, Wash.	Feb. 24	Jap. ss. Nanyo Maru.	Jan. 31	Kobe via Honolulu.
			Br. ss. Bloemfontein.	Feb. 13	Honolulu.
			Am. ship Jabez Howes.	Feb. 20	do.
			Am. bktn. Klikitat.	Feb. 21	do.
			Am. ship Eclipse.	do.	do.
			Am. sc. Chas. E. Falck.	Feb. 22	do.
			Am. ship Charmer.	Feb. 23	do.
			Am. ship A. J. West.	do.	do.
			Am. bk. Coloma.	Feb. 24	Manila.
14	Reedy Island, Del.	Mar. 3			
15	San Diego, Cal.	Feb. 24	H. R. M. S. Phaasant.	Feb. 18	Acapulco.
16	San Francisco, Cal.	do.	Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder.	do.	Honolulu.
			Am. bgtn. J. D. Spreckles.	do.	do.
			Am. bk. S. C. Allen.	do.	do.
			Ger. bk. Paul Isenberg.	Feb. 19	do.
			Jap. ss. America Maru.	Feb. 22	Hongkong.
			Am. ss. Hancock.	Feb. 23	Manila.
17	San Pedro, Cal.	Feb. 17			
18	Savannah, Ga.	Mar. 3			
19	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Feb. 24			
20	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Feb. 17			
		Feb. 24			
21	Washington, N. C.	Mar. 3			
	CUBA:				
22	Caibarien.	Feb. 24			
23	Cardenas.	do.			
24	Cienfuegos.	do.			
25	Daiquiri.	Feb. 17			
26	Gibara.	Jan. 28			
27	Guantanamo.	Feb. 10			
28	Havana.	Feb. 24			
29	Isabela de Sagua.	do.			
30	Manzanillo.	Feb. 17			
31	Matanzas.	Feb. 24			
32	Nuevitas.	do.			
33	Santiago de Cuba.	Feb. 17	U. S. A. transport Wright.	Feb. 11	Manzanillo.
			U. S. ss. Lancaster.	Feb. 14	Kingston.
			U. S. A. transport McPherson.	do.	San Juan.
	PORTO RICO:				
34	Ponce.				
35	San Juan.	do.			

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3				do.....	3
4					2
5	Portland.....	Disinfected forecabin and dunnage; hold disinfected to destroy rats.	Feb. 23	8 cases and 1 death (beriberi) occurred after leaving Manila; landed at Kobe.	
6	do.....	Fumigated to destroy rats.	Feb. 22		1
	do.....	do.....	Feb. 24		
7					1
8				No transactions.....	
9					1
10					1
11				No transactions.....	
12					4
13	Seattle.....	Disinfected and held.		20 cases diagnosed as beriberi held on suspicion; plague bacillus found in 1 fatal case.	10
	do.....	Disinfected and held to complete period.	Feb. 18	Crew bathed.....	
	Tacoma.....	Being disinfected.....			
	Port Townsend.....	do.....			
	Tacoma.....	Held for disinfection.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	Port Townsend.....	do.....		1 case smallpox en route.	
14					16
15	Esquimalt.....	Passed on statement of medical officer.	Feb. 18		3
16	San Francisco.....	Disinfected.....	Feb. 20	Crew bathed and baggage disinfected.	18
	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
	do.....	do.....	Feb. 21	do.....	
	do.....	Partial disinfection.....	Feb. 23	127 steerage passengers and Oriental crew bathed and baggage disinfected.	
	do.....	Holds disinfected to kill vermin.			
17				No transactions.....	
18					3
19				No transactions.....	
20				do.....	
21				do.....	
22					5
23					11
24					12
25					1
26				No report.....	
27				do.....	
28					15
29					1
30					14
31					4
32					13
33	Santiago.....	Boarded and passed.....	Feb. 11		14
	Cienfuegos.....	do.....	Feb. 14		
	New York.....	do.....	do.....		
34					10
35					12

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	PORTO RICO—Continued.				
	Subports—				
36	Aguadilla.....	Feb. 10	.....	.....	.....
37	Arecibo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
38	Arroyo.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
39	Humacao.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
40	Jobos.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
41	Mayaguez.....	do.	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Mar. 3	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do.	Br ss. Gladestry.....	Feb. 25	Havana.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Feb. 24	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	Mar. 3	U. S. ship Lancaster.....	Feb. 24	Cienfuegos.....
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Feb. 24	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Mar. 3	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
21	Panama, Cal.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
25	Quintana, Tex.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
26	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
27	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
36				No transactions.....	1
37					1
38				No transactions.....	1
39				No report.....	2
40					
41					

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3				do.....	
4				do.....	
5				do.....	
6				do.....	
7	Charleston.....	Clothing and effects disinfected.	Feb. 27		3
8				No report.....	
9					1
10				No report.....	
11				do.....	
12	Key West.....			4 cases of fever put ashore at Santiago. Diagnosed as mild yellow fever. Coaled in quarantine and left for Norfolk.	9
13				No report.....	
14				do.....	
15				do.....	
16					
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21				do.....	
22				do.....	
23					
24				No transactions.....	
25				No report.....	
26				do.....	
27				do.....	

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 115,000. Total number of deaths, 185, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 23 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended February 17, 1900. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 73, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 2, and 7 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 113,273. Total number of deaths, 177, including 22 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended February 24, 1900, from 65 observers, indicate that enteric fever, scarlet fever, erysipelas, and inflammation of the bowels and inflammation of kidney increased, and pneumonia decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 167, scarlet fever at 64, enteric fever at 31, whooping cough at 23, diphtheria at 16, cerebrospinal meningitis at 3, and smallpox at 3 places.

MINNESOTA—*Minneapolis*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 225,602. Total number of deaths, 162, including diphtheria, 9; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 1, and 17 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW JERSEY—*Kingston*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 26,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Passaic.—Two weeks ended February 24, 1900. Census population, 13,028. Total number of deaths, 46, including 1 from enteric fever.

NEW YORK—*Lansingburg*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 2,000. Total number of deaths, 17, including 3 from tuberculosis.

OHIO—*Toledo*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 146, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 8; measles, 1, and 14 from tuberculosis.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 40, including diphtheria, 1, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WISCONSIN—*Superior*.—Month of February, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including 1 from diphtheria.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allentown, Pa.	Feb. 3	25,228	2										
Do.	Feb. 10	25,228	1										
Do.	Feb. 17	25,228	1										
Do.	Feb. 24	25,228	1										
Amesbury, Mass.	Mar. 3	9,798	1										
Ashtabula, Ohio.	Feb. 24	8,338	4										
Do.	Mar. 3	8,338	1										
Baltimore, Md.	do.	434,439	230	27									
Baton Rouge, La.	Feb. 17	10,478	10	1									
Do.	Feb. 24	10,478	5										
Bay City, Mich.	do.	27,839	22	2									
Binghamton, N. Y.	Mar. 3	35,005	22	2									
Boston, Mass.	do.	448,477	273	26									
Bristol, R. I.	Feb. 24	5,478	3										
Cambridge, Mass.	Mar. 3	70,028	35	7									
Camden, N. J.	Feb. 24	58,313	22										
Do.	Mar. 3	58,313	23	1									
Charleston, S. C.	Feb. 24	a54,955	b33	3									
Chelsea, Mass.	do.	27,909	16	1									
Chicago, Ill.	Mar. 3	1,099,850	537	55									
Chicopee, Mass.	do.	14,050	7										
Chillicothe, Ohio.	do.	11,288	2										
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Feb. 23	296,008	11										
Cleveland, Ohio.	Mar. 3	261,353	11	2									
Clinton, Mass.	do.	10,424	6	1									
Covington, Ky.	Mar. 2	37,371	16	1									
Detroit, Mich.	Feb. 17	208,876	103	8									
Do.	Feb. 24	208,876	97	11									
Dover, N. H.	do.	12,790	0										
Dubois, Pa.	do.	6,149	1										
Do.	Mar. 3	6,149	3										
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Feb. 24	9,416	4										
Elmira, N. Y.	do.	29,708	9	1									
Erie, Pa.	do.	40,634	17	4									
Everett, Mass.	Feb. 24	11,068	7										
Fall River, Mass.	Mar. 3	74,398	38	3									
Fitchburg, Mass.	Feb. 24	22,037	9										
Gloucester, Mass.	Mar. 3	24,651	3										
Green Bay, Wis.	Feb. 25	9,069	11	1									
Hamilton, Ohio.	Feb. 24	19,565	11	3									
Haverhill, Mass.	Mar. 3	27,412	11										
Holyoke, Mass.	do.	35,637	24	5									
Honolulu, H. I.	Feb. 10	44,500	c27										
Indianapolis, Ind.	Feb. 24	105,436	40	5									
Jackson, Mich.	Mar. 3	20,795	7	1									
Jacksonville, Fla.	Feb. 24	17,201	19	3									
Jersey City, N. J.	Feb. 25	163,003	127	19									
Johnstown, Pa.	Mar. 3	21,805	19	1									
Lansingburg, N. Y.	Feb. 24	10,550	4										
Lawrence, Mass.	do.	44,654	40	4									
Los Angeles, Cal.	do.	50,395	44	11									
Lowell, Mass.	Mar. 3	77,696	34	3									
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	19,709	11										
McKeesport, Pa.	Feb. 24	20,741	15										
Malden, Mass.	do.	23,031	4	1									
Manchester, N. H.	do.	44,126	26	5									
Massillon, Ohio.	do.	10,092	5										
Medford, Mass.	Mar. 3	11,079	1										
Melrose, Mass.	Feb. 24	8,519	4										
Michigan City, Ind.	do.	10,776	6	1									
Milwaukee, Wis.	do.	204,468	103	16									
Minneapolis, Minn.	do.	164,738	41	4		1							
Nashville, Tenn.	Mar. 3	76,168	53	7									
New Albany, Ind.	Feb. 24	21,059	6	2									
Newark, N. J.	do.	181,830	116	15									
New Bedford, Mass.	Mar. 3	40,733	21										
Newburyport, Mass.	Feb. 24	13,947	5	1									
New Orleans, La.	do.	242,039	196	17		23							
Newton, Mass.	Mar. 3	24,379	8										
New York, N. Y.	do.	d3,654,594	171										
Norristown, Pa.	do.	19,791	12										
North Adams, Mass.	do.	16,074	10										

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 11; colored, 22.

c Plague, 3.

d Estimated.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Oneonta, N. Y.	Mar. 3	6,272	3										
Passaic, N. J.	do.	13,028	7							1			1
Pawtucket, R. I.	Feb. 24	27,633	26	1									
Peoria, Ill.	Feb. 18	41,024	19	3									
Do.	Feb. 25	41,024	16							1			
Philadelphia, Pa.	Mar. 3	1,046,964	596	66						9	3	30	9
Pittsburg, Pa.	Feb. 24	238,617	119	9						21		3	1
Pittston, Pa.	Mar. 3	10,302	2										
Plainfield, N. J.	do.	11,267	5										
Portsmouth, Va.	do.	13,268	3			2							
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Feb. 24	22,206	11	1						1			
Providence, R. I.	Mar. 3	132,146	78	8								10	1
Quincy, Mass.	Feb. 10	31,494	6										
Do.	Feb. 17	31,494	7										
Do.	Feb. 24	31,494	4	1									
Do.	Mar. 3	31,494	6									1	
Reading, Pa.	Feb. 26	58,661	53	5						1		3	
Rockford, Ill.	Feb. 24	23,584	5										
Salt Lake City, Utah.	Feb. 24	44,843	15										1
San Diego, Cal.	do.	16,159	4	1									
Santa Barbara, Cal.	do.	5,864	2	1									
Shreveport, La.	do.	11,979	8	2									
Somerville, Mass.	Mar. 3	40,152	21	2								1	
Spokane, Wash.	Feb. 24	19,922	6										
Springfield, Mass.	Mar. 3	24,963	19	2									
Steelton, Pa.	do.	9,250	6	1									
Tacoma, Wash.	Feb. 24	36,006	4	1									
Taunton, Mass.	do.	25,448	12	2									
Do.	Mar. 3	25,448	5										
Waltham, Mass.	Feb. 24	18,707	3										
Warren, Ohio.	Feb. 26	5,973	4									1	
West Tampa, Fla.	Feb. 24	4,000	3										
Wheeling, W. Va.	Feb. 17	35,031	11	1									
Do.	Feb. 24	35,031	7							1			
Wilmington, Del.	Mar. 3	61,431	20										
Worcester, Mass.	Feb. 23	84,655	33	6						1			

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 26, 1900.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	23	4		.96	.39	
Portland, Me.....	26	2		.84	2.18	
Northfield, Vt.....	18	5		.49	.52	
Boston, Mass.....	28	5		.89	2.52	
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	33	0		.84	2.08	
Nantucket, Mass.....	32	3		.71	.83	
Woods Hole, Mass.....	30	3		.93	.84	
Block Island, R. I.....	30	3		1.08	1.08	
New Haven, Conn.....	29	3		1.02	.48	
Albany, N. Y.....	26	4		.63	.07	
New York, N. Y.....	32	1		.91		.38
Harrisburg, Pa.....	33		5	.69	.47	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	34		2	.77		.21
New Brunswick, N. J.....	34	0		.91		.11
Atlantic City, N. J.....	35		2	.84	.13	
Baltimore, Md.....	37		5	.91	.41	
Washington, D. C.....	37		4	.84	.72	
Lynchburg, Va.....	41		7	.84	.42	
Cape Henry, Va.....	44		4	.94	.73	
Norfolk, Va.....	44		4	.98	.39	
Charlotte, N. C.....	45			1.12		
Raleigh, N. C.....	44		5	.98	.39	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	47		6	.94	1.06	
Hatteras, N. C.....	47		5	1.13	2.04	
Wilmington, N. C.....	50		7	.83	.06	
Columbia, S. C.....	51		9	1.11	.00	
Charleston, S. C.....	51		7	.81		.04
Augusta, Ga.....	52			1.00		
Savannah, Ga.....	55		7	.77		.25
Jacksonville, Fla.....	59		7	.80	.10	
Jupiter, Fla.....	67		9	.63	.22	
Key West, Fla.....	72		9	.39	.25	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	48		8	1.20		.10
Tampa, Fla.....	66		12	.75		.26
Pensacola, Fla.....	57		5	1.04		.29
Mobile, Ala.....	56		4	1.23		.21
Montgomery, Ala.....	53		11	1.33		.18
Vicksburg, Miss.....	53		5	1.27		.06
New Orleans, La.....	59		1	1.14		.88
Shreveport, La.....	53		3	1.05		.02
Fort Smith, Ark.....	45		6	.91		.29
Little Rock, Ark.....	47		5	1.34	.12	
Palestine, Tex.....	53		1	.84		.38
Galveston, Tex.....	58		2	.71		.65
San Antonio, Tex.....	58	1		.49		.49
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	61	0		.54		.54
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	47		7	1.33		.02
Nashville, Tenn.....	44		7	1.33		.70
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	46		10	1.33	.07	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	43		11	1.33		.32
Louisville, Ky.....	47		11	1.07		.12
Indianapolis, Ind.....	34		8	.91		.32
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	34		10	.88		.23
Columbus, Ohio.....	32		8	.89	.83	
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	35		7	.77	.03	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	35		10	.70	.28	
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	26		1	.63	.03	
Rochester, N. Y.....	25		2	.65	.73	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	25		3	.69	1.10	
Erie, Pa.....	25		6	.83		.06
Cleveland, Ohio.....	29		6	.71	.19	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	29		6	.76		.30
Toledo, Ohio.....	29		6	.49	.09	
Detroit, Mich.....	27		5	.58		.14
Lansing, Mich.....	27		7	.56		.02
Port Huron, Mich.....	24		4	.63		.04
Alpena, Mich.....	18		1	.49	.43	
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	13		1	.28		.13
Marquette, Mich.....	17		2	.42	.34	
Green Bay, Wis.....	17	0		.50		.40
Grand Haven, Mich.....	25		4	.55	.12	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	24		6	.49	.15	
Chicago, Ill.....	28		7	.56		.16
Duluth, Minn.....	16		5	.28		.27

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 26, 1900—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	18		6	.27		.21
La Crosse, Wis.....	21		8	.28		.25
Dubuque, Iowa.....	24		7	.39	.09	
Davenport, Iowa.....	26		8	.42	.22	
Des Moines, Iowa.....	25		7	.35		.06
Keokuk, Iowa.....	30		7	.43	.28	
Springfield, Ill.....	32		5	.85	.17	
Cairo, Ill.....	41		6	.98		.36
St. Louis, Mo.....	37		7	.76	.28	
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	35		8	.70	.41	
Springfield, Mo.....	37		8	.91		.49
Kansas City, Mo.....	33		6	.49		.04
Topeka, Kans.....	34		7	.39	.06	
Wichita, Kans.....	35		2	.35		.21
Concordia, Kans.....	31		2	.28		.24
Lincoln, Nebr.....	27		5	.28		.18
Omaha, Nebr.....	28		8	.21		.15
Sioux City, Iowa.....	24		9	.17		.10
Yankton, S. Dak.....	22		5	.21		.17
Valentine, Nebr.....	20	6		.21		.20
Huron, S. Dak.....	17	0		.14		.04
Pierre, S. Dak.....	19	1		.14		.03
Moorhead, Minn.....	8		2	.21		.03
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	13		4	.14		.01
Williston, N. Dak.....	12		1	.07	.30	
Rocky Mountain and Plateau Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	19	3		.14		.13
Helena, Mont.....	27	9		.14		.14
Miles City, Mont.....	19	5		.11		.07
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	22	5		.18		.08
Spokane, Wash.....	32	8		.49		.09
Walla Walla, Wash.....	37	10		.31	.41	
Baker City, Oreg.....	27	12		.45	.13	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	35	6		.21	.22	
Boise, Idaho.....	40	3		.39	.60	
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	36	4		.35		.22
La der, Wyo.....	25			.18		
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	30	1		.14	.03	
North Platte, Nebr.....	30	3		.14		.08
Denver, Colo.....	34	5		.14		.12
Pueblo, Colo.....	32	10		.14		.14
Dodge City, Kans.....	35	1		.19		.07
Oklahoma, Okla.....	43	2		.33		.30
Amarillo, Tex.....	37	6		.29		.27
Abilene, Tex.....	48	3		.35		.35
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	34	4		.21	.08	
El Paso, Tex.....	51	0		.07		.07
Phoenix, Ariz.....	56	2		.22		.22
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	41	6		1.12	.12	
Tacoma, Wash.....	40			1.26		
Portland, Oreg.....	44	3		1.52		.57
Roseburg, Oreg.....	45	4		1.11	.59	
Eureka, Cal.....	47	3		1.47	2.89	
Red Bluff, Cal.....	52	1		.88	.24	
Carson City, Nev.....	37	7		.35		.13
Sacramento, Cal.....	52	2		.77		.61
San Francisco, Cal.....	53	2		.81		.29
Fresno, Cal.....	53	3		.31		.29
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	55	4		.90		.90
Los Angeles, Cal.....	56	6		.79		.79
San Diego, Cal.....	55	3		.57		.57
Yuma, Ariz.....	61	1		.11		.11

a The figures in this column represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 29, 1899, to March 9, 1900.

[For reports received from June 30 to December 29, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of December 29.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Feb. 6...	.....	33	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 5-Jan. 27...	.....	306	

YELLOW FEVER.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	1	
Brazil:				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Jan. 19...	.....	73	
Santos.....	Jan. 16-Jan. 30...	39	16	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 24-Dec. 30...	.....	1	
Panama.....	Dec. 20-Dec. 26...	.....	1	
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	Feb. 10.....	7	.....	On training ship Lanthorne in quarantine.
Havana.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31...	70	22	
	Jan. 1-Feb. 17...	28	12	
Matanzas.....	Dec. 29.....	.....	1	
	Feb. 11-Feb. 17...	1	1	
Santiago.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 30...	.....	3	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 27...	.....	6	
	Feb. 11-Feb. 24...	.....	3	
West Indies:				
Curaçoa.....	Feb. 4-Feb. 10...	1	.....

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Feb. 24.....	.....	.....	Plague reported.
Beni-Shekir, Yemen.....	Dec. 7.....	.....	15	
Australia:				
Adelaide.....	Jan. 16.....	.....	.....	Do.
Brazil:				
Conceicao dos Guarulhos...	Dec. 31.....	3	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 6-Jan. 12...	2	1	
Santos.....	Oct. 13-Jan. 13...	39	15	
Sao Paulo.....	Dec. 16-Dec. 31...	4	3	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 30...	11	10	
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 12...	46	25	
Hawaiian Islands:				
Hilo.....	Feb. 13.....	1	.....
Kahului.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 10...	7	.....
Honolulu.....	Dec. 11-Feb. 13...	64	50	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Ahmedabad District.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 13...	.....	17	
Ahmednagar District.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 20...	.....	127	
Akalkot State.....	.....do.....	.....	10	
Aundh State.....	.....do.....	.....	42	
Baroda State.....	.....do.....	.....	6	
Belgaum District.....	.....do.....	.....	870	
Bhor State.....	.....do.....	.....	117	
Bijapur District.....	.....do.....	.....	464	
Bombay City.....	.....do.....	.....	2,290	
Broach District.....	.....do.....	.....	0	
Cutch State.....	.....do.....	.....	8	
Dharwar District.....	.....do.....	.....	1,339	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay Presidency and Sind—Continued.				
Hyderabad (Sind) District	Nov. 19-Jan. 20..	.....	44	
Janjira State	.....do	.....	10	
Kaira District	.....do	.....	1	
Kanara District	.....do	.....	13	
Kurrachee City	.....do	.....	24	
Kurrachee District	.....do	.....	24	
Kathiawar State	.....do	.....	1	
Khandesh District	.....do	.....	0	
Kolaba District	.....do	.....	64	
Kolhapur State	.....do	.....	1,391	
Mahi Kantha State	Nov. 19-Jan. 6...	.....	0	
Nasik District	Nov. 19-Jan. 20...	.....	51	
Palanpur State	.....do	.....	.....
Panch Mahals District	.....do	.....	0	
Poona City	.....do	.....	11	
Poona District	.....do	.....	435	
Ratnagiri District	.....do	.....	143	
Rewakantha State	.....do	.....	0	
Sachin State	Dec. 3-Jan. 20...	.....	12	
Satara District	Nov. 19-Jan. 20...	.....	474	
Savantvadi State	.....do	.....	1	
Savanur State	.....do	.....	18	
Shikarpur District	.....do	.....	0	
Sholapur District	.....do	.....	1100	
Surat District	.....do	.....	109	
Thana District	.....do	.....	180	
Upper Sind Frontier	.....do	.....	.....
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind:				
Madras Presidency—				
Anantapur District	.....do	.....	.....
Bellary District	.....do	.....	10	
Chingleput District	.....do	.....	1	
Kurnool District	.....do	.....	.....
Madras City District	.....do	.....	.....
North Arcot District	.....do	.....	3	
Salem District	.....do	.....	191	
Nellore District	.....do	.....	.....
Trichinopoly District	.....do	.....	.....
Coimbatore District	.....do	.....	24	
Mysore State—				
Bangalore City	Jan. 6-Jan. 20...	.....	177	
Bangalore Civil and Military Station	.....do	.....	96	
Bangalore District	.....do	.....	381	
Kolar District	.....do	.....	7	
Kolar Gold Fields	.....do	.....	47	
Mysore City	.....do	.....	101	
Mysore District	.....do	.....	114	
Tumkur District	.....do	.....	110	
Chitaldrug District	.....do	.....	56	
Hyderabad State—				
Gulburga District	Dec. 31-Jan. 13...	.....	102	
Lingsugur District	.....do	.....	352	
Naldurg District	.....do	.....	215	
Bidar District	.....do	.....	3	
Arangabad District	.....do	.....	.....
Central Provinces—				
Wardha District	Nov. 19-Jan. 20...	.....	10	
Nagpur City	.....do	.....	127	
Nagpur District	.....do	.....	53	
Nimar District	.....do	.....	.....
Punjab—				
Jullundur District	.....do	.....	23	
Hoshiarpur District	.....do	.....	.....
Rawal Pindi District	.....do	.....	.....
Bengal—				
Calcutta	.....do	.....	472	
Howrah District	.....do	.....	3	
Hooghly District	.....do	.....	1	
24 Parganas District	.....do	.....	.....
Nadia District	.....do	.....	.....
Khulana District	.....do	.....	.....
Dacca District	.....do	.....	.....
Darbhanga District	.....do	.....	.....

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Outside Bombay Presidency and Sind—Cont'd.				
Bengal—Continued				
Rangoon District.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 20.....		1	Imported.
Batna.....	.....do.....		52	
Saran District.....	.....do.....		19	
Shahabad District.....	.....do.....			
Tipperah District.....	.....do.....			
Singbhoon District.....	.....do.....			
Balasore District.....	.....do.....		1	Imported and suspected.
Rajputana.....	.....do.....		2	
N. W. Provinces—				
Allahabad District.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 20.....		8	
Japan:				
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Nov. 5-Jan. 26.....		52	
Hiroshima.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 4... ..	10	8	
Nagasaki.....	Dec. 9.....	1	1	
Kobe.....	Nov. 11-Jan. 26... ..	20	19	
Fukuoka Ken.....	Nov. 5-Dec. 21... ..		1	
Shizuoka Ken.....	.....do.....		1	
Wakayama Ken.....	.....do.....		1	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Dec. 16... ..	51	42	
Mauritius (a).....	Jan. 25-Dec. 23... ..	3,000	2,500	Estimated.
New Caledonia:				
Noumea.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 1... ..		37	
	August-Nov. 24... ..	100	46	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 15... ..		14	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	To Jan. 24.....	16	12	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Jan. 16.....	1		
Masan.....	Dec. 25.....	9	7	
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Jan. 6... ..	287	108	
Villa Nova de Gaya.....	Nov. 15.....	1		
Spain:				
Tuy.....	Feb. 12.....	1		

SMALLPOX.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31...	7		
Austria:				
Prague.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 10...	75	1	
Belgium:				
Antwerp	Dec. 3-Feb. 10...	52	20	
Ghent.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 10.....		4	
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 15.....	5		
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 4-Jan. 19.....	416		
China:				
Hongkong	Dec. 17-Dec. 23...	1	1	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Jan. 21-Jan. 27...	1	1	
Cuba:				
Casilda.....	Jan. 2-Jan. 22.....	34	0	
Havana.....	Jan. 15.....	2		On ss. Santanderino.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	Nov. 19-Jan. 20...		11	
England:				
Leeds.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3...	1		
Liverpool.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 27...	2	1	
London.....	Dec. 10-Feb. 17...	130	1	
Southampton.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 27...	3		
Formosa:				
Tamsui.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 30...	6		
France:				
Lyons.....	Dec. 17-Feb. 3.....		10	
Marseilles.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 27...	200	17	
Nice.....	Dec. 19-Feb. 7...	8	4	
Paris.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 10...		8	
Germany:				
Hamburg.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 13...	4	1	
Königsberg.....	Dec. 17-Feb. 3...	9	3	

a Year 1899.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 4-Feb. 18...	10	1	
Greece:				
Athens.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 10...	34	7	
Hungary:				
Budapesth.....	Dec. 18-Dec. 24...	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 15-Jan. 30...		844	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 26-Jan. 20...		43	
Ceylon.....	Dec. 10-Dec. 16...		1	
Madras.....	Jan. 13-Jan. 19...		1	
Kurrachee.....	Jan. 15-Jan. 28...	20	7	
Italy:				
Milan.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 13...	3		
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 10...	1		
Yokohama.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 25...	1		
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 24-Feb. 3...		38	
City of Mexico.....	Dec. 18-Feb. 11...	83	48	
C. Porfirio Diaz.....	Feb. 11-Feb. 17...	5	2	
Nuevo Laredo.....	Jan. 1-Dec. 31...		16	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 22-Feb. 24...		13	
New Brunswick:				
Campbellton.....	Jan. 22-Feb. 3...	45	0	
Gloucester County.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 15...	39	0	
Moncton.....	Jan. 19.....			Cases reported.
Northumberland County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 15...	1	0	
Restigouche County.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 15...	73	0	
Westmoreland County.....	Jan. 18-Feb. 15...	3	0	
Ontario:				
Amherstberg.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 3...	4		
Brant County.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 24...	1	0	
Essex County.....	Oct. 30-Feb. 24...	239	0	
Frontenac County.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 24...	1	0	
Kent County.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 14...	2	0	
Lambton County.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 24...	4	0	
Middlesex County.....	Dec. 6-Feb. 24...	4	0	
York County.....	Feb. 13-Feb. 24...	17	0	
Quebec:				
Bonaventure County.....	Jan. 16-Feb. 5...	20	0	
Gaspé Basin.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 22...	33		
Kamouraska County.....	Aug. 18-Feb. 5...	273	0	
Matane County.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 5...	3	0	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Nov. 26-Feb. 3...	25	3	
Odessa.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 10...	75	18	
Riga.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...		15	
St. Petersburg.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 10...	173	47	
Vladivostok.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	3		
Warsaw.....	Nov. 26-Feb. 10...		50	
Scotland:				
Edinburgh.....	Jan. 14-Jan. 20...	1		
Leith.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 6...	1		
Spain:				
Cadiz.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...		5	
Corunna.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 17...		17	
Madrid.....	Dec. 3-Feb. 3...		88	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 5-Jan. 13...		12	
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 28...	7		
Zurich.....	Jan. 7-Jan. 27...	2	1	
Turkey:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 19-Feb. 12...		2	
Smyrna.....	Dec. 4-Feb. 4...		11	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2...	1		

EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, February 14, 1900.]

Plague.

JAPAN.—From December 19 to 26, 1899, 20 new cases were reported, 17 of which ended fatally by December 28. Of these cases, 7 occurred

at Kobe, 12 at Osaka, and 1 case at Hamiatsu, a provincial town situated on the railway line from Osaka to Yokohama. Since the outbreak, 46 cases have been officially reported. Of these, 39 were fatal.

The disease has taken an epidemic character only in Kobe and Osaka, but appearances indicate that it will spread thence by degrees along the principal lines of traffic. By the end of December dead rats, in which the presence of plague bacillus was demonstrated, were found at different stations along the road from Osaka, more particularly in the station warehouses. The Japanese authorities have undertaken extensive measures against plague. In all the large cities the citizens are required to give their houses a thorough cleaning under police supervision.

BRAZIL.—During the week ended January 15 only 1 case of plague was reported at Sao Paulo. According to reliable testimony 1 fatal case of plague was verified by physicians on January 16, at Rio de Janeiro, in the person of a boy, the son of the machinist on the President's official yacht.

NEW CALEDONIA.—The importation of plague into Nouméa is by some attributed to infection from jute bags imported from India; by others to the arrival of a schooner from Mauritius. The dwelling houses in the native quarter of Nouméa are dirty and unsanitary, and in the warehouses it is reported that hundreds of dead rats have been found.

Cholera.

TURKEY.—Reports from the International Council of Health at Constantinople state that since November, 1899, cholera has prevailed at Mascat, Matrah, and the river valleys. At Bendir-Bouchir, the port city of the northeast coast of the Persian Gulf, the number of deaths is increased fourfold.

BRITISH CALCUTTA.—During the week ended January 13 there were 30 cholera deaths.

ARGENTINA.

[Inclosure 2 in No. 706—Translated from *El Pais*, January 5, 1900.]

Great demographic progress—Diminution of the death rate in Buenos Ayres—The year 1899 compared with preceding years.

BUENOS AYRES, January 4, 1900.

Thanks to the perfection which the registration of civil life in Buenos Ayres has reached, the facts relative to the year which has terminated not many hours since are already known.

With anxiety more than impatience have we awaited the figures of the last hour in order to close our tables and deduct the teaching of experience.

These figures are now available, and their results confirm in full the estimates we made at the beginning of last year, taking into account that, thanks to the beneficial influence exerted in the city by the establishment and development of the drains and the other works of salubrity, the general death rate had proportionately diminished.

In the year 1899 the total number of deaths occurring in the city and municipality of Buenos Ayres was 14,908; but deducting 1,342, which is the number of stillbirths, which is not taken into account in universal statistics, as those are not considered as having died who had not reached life outside of the maternal womb, it will be seen that the real number of deaths was 13,566.

The population of Buenos Ayres on December 31, 1898, was 765,744, according to the estimates published in the monthly bulletin of municipal statistics.

In keeping with this same bulletin, the last number of which corresponded to November 30, the population on that day was 792,013, and, adding the difference between the birth and death rate of December and the probable immigration of that month, we can estimate that on December 31, 1899, Buenos Ayres possessed a population of 795,000.

The number of houses supplied with drainage was 24,805 on November 30, and we can estimate that in round numbers 24,900 were supplied therewith on December 31 last.

With these estimates we can present the table showing the population and death rate of this capital during the last ten years, as follows:

Population and death rate in the city of Buenos Ayres.

Year.	Population.	Deaths—		Houses with drainage.
		Total.	Per 1,000 inhabit.	
1890.....	547,144	16,417	30.0	2,287
1891.....	535,060	13,014	24.0	4,349
1892.....	554,713	13,341	24.1	10,309
1893.....	580,371	13,000	22.4	15,002
1894.....	603,012	13,702	22.7	18,096
1895.....	663,854	14,947	22.5	29,148
1896.....	712,095	13,645	19.2	22,099
1897.....	738,484	14,216	19.2	23,424
1898.....	765,744	13,533	17.7	21,120
1899.....	795,000	13,566	17.1	24,960

An explanation of this table leads one to the profound conviction that the development of the works of salubrity produces an evident and beneficial effect, lessening proportionately the tribute to death.

Thus we see that since 1890, when the drainage system was commenced, the death rate has continued to constantly diminish in measure that the number of houses provided with this system increased.

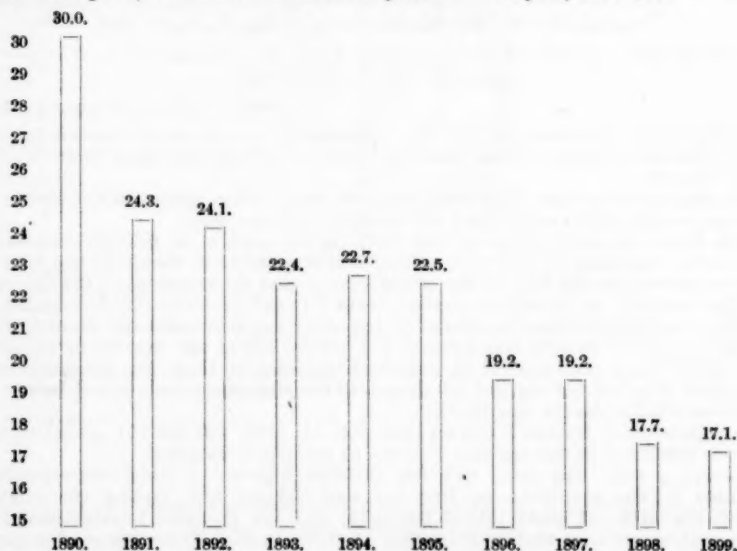
In the last years Buenos Ayres, which before 1890 was one of the unhealthy cities, having an annual death rate of 25 to 30 persons per each 1,000 inhabitants, has proceeded to improve up to the point that it may be placed among the healthiest in the world.

In effect, in a list of 90 of the chief cities of the world, Buenos Ayres occupies among them the fourteenth or fifteenth place the death rate of which does not exceed 17 per thousand, while other cities as important as Rome, London, Philadelphia, New York, Vienna, Budapest, Liverpool, have a death rate of 18 to 25 per thousand.

The diminution occurring in 1899 with respect to the previous year is six-tenths per thousand, a proportion which should be considered as very considerable, as it occurs upon already very low figures.

In order that the diminution of the death rate may be more clearly noted, we give the following graphic table making it more visible:

Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants in the city of Buenos Ayres, 1890-1899—



The chief importance of these figures lies therein that they are not the result of hazard or accident, but that they constitute a foreseen and infallible result of the labor of the human intelligence applied to the preservation of its own existence.

GABRIEL CARRASCO.

BELGIUM.

*Report from Antwerp.*ANTWERP, BELGIUM, *February 19, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the health of this port continues good. Considering that the temperature for the past month and one-half has ranged between a maximum of 11.4° C., and a minimum of 8.3° C., with an absolute humidity averaging over 95 per cent during the same time, it is remarkable that the death rate has not exceeded 18 per thousand annually.

The number of emigrants leaving this port for the United States is the largest yet recorded for this season of the year. The steamship *Friesland* had every berth available for steerage passengers occupied when she sailed on the 17th instant and about 50 were detained for the next steamer. One passenger detained one week before because of suspected malignant disease of the jaw, was allowed to sail. The others were in apparent good health. Their baggage was not inspected and was put aboard the boat without any stamp.

Respectfully,

E. K. SPRAGUE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRAZIL.

*Report from Rio de Janeiro—Plague, yellow fever, and hydrophobia.**Plague.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 29, 1900.*

SIR: No new case of plague has occurred at Rio de Janeiro. As since the appearance of those 2 cases twenty days have passed, the quarantine against Rio de Janeiro was raised on the 27th, as I wired to you on the 28th.

Santos, since November 28 no case of plague has been observed. Of the 2 patients who remained in the isolation hospital, as I stated in my report, 1 has been discharged. The last patient is the pharmacist, who is convalescent.

The quarantine against Santos would also have been raised, were it not the fact that there was unrestrained intercourse between Sao Paulo and Santos, and on this account sufficient precautions could not be taken.

At Sao Paulo there occurred a new case of plague on January 23. Of the former patients some few have already been discharged and all the others are doing very well.

The bacteriologists of Sao Paulo sent preparations of their material for examination to Paris and Berlin. Both by Metschnikoff and Roux, of the Institute Pasteur, and by the German Reichsgesundheitsamtes, the statement of the bacilli of plague has been recognized as correct.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended January 19: There were 298 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 3, as compared with the foregoing week; 7 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 1; 6 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 1; 29 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 6; 3 deaths from

typhoid fever, an increase of 2; 3 deaths from measles, an increase of 1; no death from plague, 1 before; 2 deaths from beriberi, the same as before, and 49 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 6.

The sanitary state at Rio de Janeiro is very satisfactory. Instead of a hot summer season we have relatively cool weather and much rain. As it results from the observation of the figures, related in the weekly reports, yellow fever only exists on a moderate scale. Smallpox continues, however, to a limited extent.

Yellow fever.

From Santos there has been reported that there the number of cases of yellow fever is increasing. A very considerable yellow fever epidemic has been prevailing at Sorocaba, in the State of Sao Paulo, now for several weeks.

Pasteur Institute at Rio de Janeiro.

In the Pasteur Institute against rabies at Rio de Janeiro, of which I have already reported on July 19 (Vol. XIV, p. 1340), there have been treated during the second half-year, 1899, 267 persons, and 419 persons have applied for consultations, 152 persons have been rejected because 139 have been bitten by animals not attacked by hydrophobia, 6 persons did not show any wound, and 7 persons refused to submit to the treatment recommended on account of having been bitten by suspected animals.

Of the persons treated there were 141 adults and 126 children. One hundred and sixty-two patients came from the city of Rio de Janeiro, 22 patients from the State of Rio de Janeiro, 18 from the State of Sao Paulo, 10 from Minas, 8 from Rio Grande do Sul, 10 from Espirito Santo, and 4 from Para. The bites were caused in 226 instances by dogs, in 39 instances by cats, in 1 instance by a cow. Seven persons were bitten by animals, whose existing disease was shown by experiments, 105 were bitten by animals who showed undoubted symptoms, and 155 were bitten by highly suspicious animals.

In the case of 2 persons treatment was suspended because it was discovered that the animals, by which they were bitten, were not suffering from hydrophobia, 24 persons did not await the termination of the treatment. Of the persons treated correctly, none died.

Quarantine against Santos raised.

I had just finished my report, when the United States vice-consul at Santos advised us, that the Federal Government cabled to the sanitary inspector, that the quarantine against Santos had been raised, thereof I gave you immediately telegraphic notice on the 30th.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro and Santos.

Quarantines raised.

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 1, 1900.

SIR: I have to complete my report, dated January 29, with the following telegram from Sao Paulo, dated January 31:

The plague patients at the hospital are doing well. To-morrow will be suspended the service of disinfection of baggage and merchandise for the interior. A similar

measure has been adopted at Santos, where the disinfection stations have been closed, and also those on the English line, and on Sorocaba line, at Pary, and at the city of Sao Paulo.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: January 25, steamship *Cheronea*, British, for Philadelphia. January 29, barkentine *Frances*, American, for Baltimore. January 30, barkentine *Annie Smith*, British, for New York. January 31, bark *Francis S. Hampshire*, American, for New York; bark *Julia Rollins*, American, for Baltimore.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Quarantine station at Para in operation.

PETROPOLIS, BRAZIL, January 3, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that through the representations and efforts of the British legation here the Brazilian Government has equipped and put into actual operation the quarantine station at Para.

As the Department has doubtless been heretofore advised, the coast quarantine regulations of this Government contemplate and provide for on paper three stations: One at Ilha Grande, near Rio de Janeiro, and convenient to that port and Santos; another at Tamandaré, a little to the south of Pernambuco; and the last near Para. The first alone has been in operation, and the consequent inconvenience to commerce of being obliged to go out of its way several thousand miles to undergo quarantine has been very great. The actual establishment of this new station will be of great importance to ships bound for the Amazon and northern coast ports. In case of quarantine against the United States it would also possibly be of value to vessels coming from our ports and desiring to stop at Natal, Pernambuco, Macrio, Aracaju, or Bahia, if they were previously advised of the necessity for going into quarantine. It is to be hoped that the establishment of the station at Tamandaré, designed to serve the central ports will not long be delayed.

When available, I will forward a copy of the regulations applicable to the station just established.

Respectfully,

THOMAS C. DAWSON.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Modified quarantine of Santos.

PETROPOLIS, BRAZIL, January 3, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to inclose a copy and translation of a note recently received from the minister of foreign affairs, announcing that communication is now allowed with the port of Santos under certain restrictions.

I have also the honor to inform you that I am informed unofficially that a number of cases have appeared at the interior city of Sao Paulo, and rigid measures are being taken to prevent the further spread of the bubonic plague in the State of which it is the capital.

Respectfully,

THOMAS C. DAWSON.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Translation of inclosure No. 215.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 28, 1900.

I have the honor to bring to the knowledge of Mr. Thomas C. Dawson, chargé d'affaires of the United States of America, that considering the decline of the epidemic of pest in the city of Santos the Government has, by a portaria of the 21st instant, resolved that ships proceeding from that port will be permitted to undergo strict quarantine in the lazaretto of Ilha Grande, and may afterwards have entrance into the other Brazilian ports when provided with letters of free pratique, and upon the condition that they do not carry merchandise capable of transmitting infection.

I improve the opportunity to renew to Mr. Dawson the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

OLYNTHO DE MAGALHAES.

MR. THOMAS C. DAWSON.

Report from Santos—No more plague.

SANTOS, BRAZIL, January 31, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you herewith that since my last report, dated January 24, 1900, there has not been a case of plague reported in Santos or vicinity.

The 1 case of plague mentioned in said previous report as slowly convalescing, yet remains in the Isolamento Hospital.

Were it not for the present existing yellow fever at Santos, of which there have been 29 cases, with 14 deaths up to date (January 16 to January 30, 1900), and to the presence of which this community gives little concern, Santos might be regarded from a local standpoint fairly healthy.

I have also to report that the British steamship *Homer* (Cadogan, master) clears from Santos to-day, January 31, 1900, direct for New York, with cargo of coffee, and that crew of said ship, numbering 29 all told, have been mustered and inspected just prior to departure, and that all passed satisfactorily.

Respectfully,

WM H. CARSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CHINA.

Report on the health of Chungking for the year ended March 31, 1899, by Dr. James H. McCartney.

CHUNGKING, December 30, 1899.

The health of the foreign community during the past twelve months has been good. Two births and 1 death occurred. The person who died was not a resident of this place, but was taken ill several days' journey distant from Chungking and returned here for treatment. In this case I was not the attending physician and did not hear the cause of death.

The hot season was unusually long, with a higher range of temperature than I have known for the past nine years. As will be seen by the meteorological table, our warm weather began in June and lasted well into September. The highest reading was 108° F. in July. Although the heat is very trying it is frequently broken by several days of rain and cloudy weather, which render the summer bearable and residence on the hills very pleasant. With the exception of a night now and again, the writer has spent the whole of eight consecutive summers within the city walls. As a rule, the days and nights are fairly comfortable, except during two or three weeks in August, when there is

little rain and more sunshine. Should the sun not shine for ten days or a fortnight at a time and there be a period of drizzling rain, people are heard to remark that that is typical Chungking weather. It may be so, but I am persuaded that it is the very best kind of weather for Chungking. If we had the sun from November to March as much as most people desire, I am convinced that the city would merit the description sometimes applied to it of being the unhealthiest city in China; but as it is, with little sunshine, experience during the nine years that the port has been open proves that Chungking is one of the healthiest ports in China. The nearness of the mountains enables a person feeling indisposed to take a thorough change without much effort and without necessitating absence from work for any great length of time.

The number of cottages south of the city has considerably increased during the past year. These buildings are all within easy reach of good spring water, and, as far as my knowledge goes, there was no case of sickness in any of them throughout the summer. The majority are built about 1,200 feet above the river, mostly of bricks and mud. The temperature at this elevation is several degrees lower than in the city, and at night the difference is marked.

Last August the river rose to a greater height than, as the natives tell us, has been known for twenty years. The lower end of the city was entirely under water, and all the water gates but one were closed to traffic. Boats in going in and out of the city generally took their passengers from the top of the city wall.

Remittent fever.—There was a marked falling off in the number of remittent fever cases. This is the usual result when the heavy rains come early and are unaccompanied by sunshine, whereas with slight showers and plenty of sunshine the number of cases increases. The months in which remittent fever is most prevalent are February, March, and April, due to the almost entire absence of rain in the immediately preceding months, thus depriving the streets of their natural cleansing, and to the effect of the higher temperature on the organic accumulations. The germination of malaria is fortunately retarded to a certain extent by the lack of sunshine at that period. Two foreigners had slight attacks during the year, which ran the usual course of about two weeks. The treatment that proved most successful was 20 grains of quinine, together with 5 grains of salol or salicine every three hours, commencing at 4 a. m. It usually reduces the fever in a few days. I always commence the treatment with a purge of 6 or 8 grains of calomel, 2 grains being given every hour. Under foreign treatment there are no sequelæ, but under native treatment very marked—(a) anæmia, (b) general anasarca, (c) peripheral neuritis.

I have heard the statement, and seen it in print, that opium-smoking is a prophylactic against malaria. My experience has been to the contrary. An opium smoker seems to suffer from malaria as readily as those who do not smoke, and when he does contract fever the chances of recovery are against him. There is a very high mortality among opium smokers attacked by remittent fever.

Epidemics.—No epidemics have visited us during the year. Diphtheria occurs endemically every spring, but I have never known a diphtheria epidemic, which seems very remarkable. The natives expectorate everywhere, and take no precautions against infection, but still the disease does not seem to spread. The following cases in the same illustrate what I mean: The husband suffered from diphtheria, and died before I saw him. His 2 children contracted the disease, and, coming under treatment, recovered. An aunt, who helped to nurse the children, was

likewise attacked and returned to her husband's home, where I saw her on the 8th or 9th day of the disease. She died within a few days.

No other member of the family contracted the disease, although during the woman's illness at least 20 children entered her room. From our knowledge of the disease it would appear that in China every condition is favorable to its spread; that it does not is extraordinary.

Pulmonary tuberculosis.—I believe that in Chunking more people, both young and old, die from this disease than from any other complaint. The conditions which tend to its spread are as follows: (a) The damp, heavy atmosphere; (b) the habit of expectorating everywhere; (c) in young girls, early marriage before the menstrual period; (d) sedentary habits of the Chinese (they can not be compelled to take exercise); (e) in young men, the wholesale practice of self-abuse at an early age; (f) the scrofulous tendency in the Chinese.

I have attended one foreigner who had frequent hemorrhages, but who came here in the incipient stages of phthisis. His condition will not improve in this climate, but rather the reverse. I would never advise anyone with a tendency to lung trouble to come to Chungking. I have had several apparent cures of incipient phthisis; at least the disease has been arrested. The value of cod-liver oil, together with all its preparations, in the treatment of this disease is becoming well known to the Chinese.

Bronchitis.—Chronic and acute is very common among the Chinese. Foreign children up to the age of 3 years are constant sufferers from bronchitis during the winter months, but after that age seem to have immunity from it. I have found malt and cod liver oil serve as a prophylactic against recurrent attacks.

Dysentery among foreigners is not common, and most of the cases are due to indiscretion in diet or due to uncooked vegetables or salads.

For the appended meteorological table I am indebted to the tide surveyor, Mr. W. G. Harling:

Meteorological table, April, 1898, to March, 1899.

Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Rainfall.		Rise and fall of river.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Days.	Quantity.	Highest.	Lowest.		
	Inches.	Inches.	Deg. F.	Deg. F.	Deg. F.		Inches.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
1898,											
April.....	29.799	28.955	97	53	62.0	8	5.54	16	4	1	8
May.....	29.445	28.913	90	66	74.1	19	4.83	24	4	7	2
June.....	29.366	28.988	101	66	79.8	18	6.14	40	11	11	3
July.....	29.365	28.984	108	69	88.4	9	1.53	61	10	23	4
August.....	29.395	28.943	105	88	86.3	9	2.45	101	0	28	0
September.....	29.613	29.092	101	63	78.4	9	4.00	54	3	27	3
October.....	29.844	29.293	89	50	66.3	11	2.25	31	3	15	10
November.....	29.967	29.231	78	45	58.5	8	2.54	29	9	8	3
December.....	29.968	29.512	57	41	48.5	6	0.29	8	3	3	9
1899,											
January.....	30.011	29.481	58	29	50.1	9	0.67	3	8	2	0
February.....	29.960	29.260	68	37	54.0	11	1.02	4	2	1	5
March.....	30.008	29.146	78	54	65.2	12	2.25	4	10	2	2

GEO. F. SMITHERS,
United States Consul.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, February 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith sanitary report for the week ended February 17, 1900.

Nine cases of yellow fever were reported during the period covered by this report, and 4 deaths occurred during the same time. This is a marked increase from the week previous. Several of the cases are reported from the Prado, which is one of the principal thoroughfares of the city.

There were 119 deaths from all causes reported during the week, showing a mortality of 28.18 per thousand.

During the first part of the week the weather was warm and dry. On Saturday, the 17th instant, we had the first real norther of the winter, with heavy rains.

* * * * *

One case of smallpox has been reported during the week. It has been impossible up to present writing to determine its precise origin.

Seven hundred and thirty-six passengers were examined during the week, 80 of whom were vaccinated.

Appended will be found the usual mortality report; also the report from the barge *Protector*.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Mortality table at Havana for the week ended February 17, 1900.

HAVANA, CUBA, February 21, 1900.

Diseases—	February—							Total.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Tuberculosis.....	2	3	.....	2	.....	4	1	12
Enteritis.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	1	2	8
Enteric fever.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	5
Yellow fever.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	4
Pneumonia.....	2	.....	6	.....	2	1	.....	12
Pernicious fever.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Measles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total deaths from all causes.....	20	18	19	16	21	10	15	119

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HAVANA, CUBA, February 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following weekly report of the transactions of the barge *Protector* for the week ended February 17, 1900:

The *Protector* was placed on the ways at the Havana Iron Works, on the 15th instant, for the purpose of cleaning the hull and to examine and ascertain the condition of the copper sheathing. The barge had not been out of the water for twelve months, and partly for this reason and because she has not been at anchor during the above time, the hull was found to be in an exceedingly foul condition, there being a growth on the entire bottom, and especially about the keel, of over a foot in thickness. Upon examining the copper sheathing forty plates were found to need renewal, and there was sufficient patchwork to require the use of five additional sheets, thus bringing the number of copper sheets put on to forty-five. While on the ways a suction for the bilge and sanitary pump was made, and the discharge pipes from the water-closets were brought down to the water line, all of which work was done by the crew of the barge. The barge was put in the water at noon of the 17th, and was towed to the anchorage by a tug from the quartermaster's department.

I inclose report of fishing smacks cleaned from the *Protector* for the week ended February 17, 1900.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, Havana, Cuba.

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, February 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended February 17, 1900:

Matanzas.—Thirty deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 39.16 per 1,000. The principal causes of death were as follows: Enteritis, 4; bronchopneumonia, 2; malaria, 2; cerebral hemorrhage, 2; bronchitis, 2; infantile tetanus, 2; tuberculosis, 1; yellow fever, 1; heart disease, 1; other causes, 13. The following cases of an infectious or contagious character were reported: Diphtheria, 3; measles, 2; yellow fever, 1; infectious fever, 1. As to the case of yellow fever reported February 15, 1900, I beg to state that on the 16th ultimo I was officially informed that the patient died at hospital on said day. I also beg to state that on Tuesday, February 13, 10 coffins containing the bodies of soldiers who died from different diseases, and whose remains have been disinterred at this city, were shipped on the United States transport *Buford* to be transferred to New York. Eight foreign vessels were inspected on arrival. Seven bills of health were issued to foreign vessels. Twenty-one health certificates were issued, 3 of these to persons leaving the island via Havana. Twelve pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

Cardenas.—Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports that 14 deaths occurred in Cardenas during the week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Pneumonia (la grippe), 4; tuberculosis, 1; heart disease, 1; tetanus, 1; enteritis, 1; malaria, 1; other causes, 5. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Eleven vessels were inspected on arrival; 3 of these were foreign vessels and 8 coasting vessels. Six bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports 2 bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Caibarien.—Acting Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports 4 deaths occurred in Caibarien during the week, all from general diseases. Three coasting vessels were inspected on arrival. Three certificates of inspection were issued to coasting vessels. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Santiago, Manzanillo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, February 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended February 10, 1900:

Santiago.—There was a total of 24 deaths reported during this period from the following causes: Tuberculosis, 5; intestinal diseases, 4; malarial diseases, 3; meningitis, 2; pneumonia, 1; other causes, 9; total, 24. Population, 43,000; mortality, 29. The sanitary condition of the city continues to be good. No yellow fever or smallpox was reported.

Manzanillo.—Acting Asst. Surg. R. de Socarras reports a total of 7 deaths, as follows: Pneumonia, 1; enteritis, 1; malaria, 1; other causes, 4.

No yellow fever or smallpox reported and nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping.

Daiquiri.—Acting Asst. Surg. Juan J. de Jongh reports nothing of interest.

Respectfully,
 Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Temporary Charge.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
 U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

H. S. CAMINERO,

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, February 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended February 17, 1900:

Santiago.—During this week there was a total of 27 deaths, an increase of 3 over the preceding week. The following were the principal causes: Tuberculosis, 3; tetanus infantile, 2; malarial fevers, 4; intestinal diseases, 7; pneumonia, 3; heart disease, 4; other causes, 4; total, 27. Population, 43,000; mortality, 32.65.

Yellow fever.—No cases of yellow fever have been reported for the week, 1 case not previously reported in January came to my knowledge from private sources since my return. The case was removed to the country and the house disinfected.

The steamship *Maria Herrera* was disinfected on February 15, prior to departure for Santo Domingo and Porto Rico. Fifty-three pieces of baggage were disinfected.

The same day the U. S. army transport *McPherson* sailed for New York with the remains of 74 soldiers who died principally of yellow fever. Some of the bodies were in a state of active decomposition, others were nothing but dry bones. The interiors of the hermetically sealed caskets were disinfected with carbolic acid and formalin; previous to embarkation the outside cases were thoroughly washed with a solution of bichloride of mercury.

Manzanillo.—Dr. R. de Socarras reports 7 deaths from the following causes: Pneumonia, 1; tetanus, 2; malaria, 1; other causes, 3. Total, 7.

Daiquiri.—Doctor Juan J. de Jongh reports no death for the period.

Respectfully,
 Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
 U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HERMAN B. PARKER,

ENGLAND.

The vaccination controversy at Leicester.

[For thirty years Leicester has been the theatre of a crusade against vaccination which has, from time to time, attracted the attention at least of the medical world. The controversy has now reached the acute stage, and at this writing it is safe to presume that British law is about to overcome most obstinate prejudice. The consular agent makes the following interesting résumé of the agitation:

"In 1867 the British Government passed what was known as 'The Principal Vaccination Act,' the object being to make vaccination compulsory under penalty. Pursuant to this act, the Leicester board of guardians, a body constituted under parliamentary authority for the relief of the poor, appointed a vaccination officer, whose duties began on July 1, 1868, and prosecutions for noncompliance with the act com-

menced shortly afterwards. In 1869, the first offender was imprisoned in Leicester, and his imprisonment led to the formation of an antivaccination league. In 1871 an epidemic of smallpox spread across the country, affecting Leicester severely as compared with the majority of other towns. The epidemic lasted until the beginning of 1873, and amongst many thousands of cases there were about 360 deaths.

"After this the antivaccination movement grew, and it is stated that by the year 1886 between 6,000 and 7,000 parents had been summoned before the magistrates under the vaccination act. Year by year the election of guardians was influenced by this question, until in 1883 a board was elected, the majority of the members of which pledged themselves against compulsory vaccination, since which time down to the present no prosecutions have been carried out. There have been several outbreaks of smallpox during the past fifteen years, but the epidemic did not on these occasions assume very large dimensions. In 1889, in response to an appeal by Mr. J. A. Picton, member of parliament for Leicester, the government, through Mr. Ritchie, then president of the local government board, granted a royal commission to investigate the subject. The inquiry under the commission continued for seven years, resulting in the issue of voluminous reports with the following conclusions:

"1. That vaccination diminished the liability to be attacked by smallpox.

"2. That vaccination modified the character of the disease and rendered it (a) less fatal, and (b) of a milder or less severe type.

"Several other conclusions of a similar character were arrived at. In 1898 the government passed an act embodying part of the recommendation of the royal commission, the object being to moderate the severity of the law and to prevent the repetition of penalties. It also prescribed the use of glycerinated calf lymph, or such other lymph as the local government board should provide. The local government board in October, 1899, in carrying out the provisions of the new act ordered the appointment of vaccination officers by the board of guardians throughout the country, which order has brought the local government board into conflict with several boards of guardians, principally owing to the decision that the vaccination officer so appointed is not under the control of the guardians who, it is alleged, are limited to the appointment and payment of such officer. A conference was held a short time ago by the St. Pancras guardians, and the meeting agreed to oppose the order of the local government board. The last Leicester vaccination officer was appointed July 1, 1868, and continued in office until December 31, 1898, since when, so far as Leicester is concerned, the guardians have not appointed an officer.

"The local government board was called upon to obey the order and in consequence of their continued refusal, proceedings have been instituted against them in the queen's bench division of the high court of justice, and judgment given that a peremptory mandamus should be issued calling upon them to appoint a vaccination officer forthwith. The mandamus was duly served at a meeting of the guardians on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, and at a subsequent meeting on October 3, 1899, at which all the guardians but one were present (including 6 ladies). After a lengthy discussion upon the situation, and after the rejection of a proposal to appoint a vaccination officer who would carry out the wishes of the guardians, it was resolved by 28 votes to 19, 'That this board, after due consideration of the peremptory mandamus of the high court of queen's bench, declares the statement of the local government board

contained therein that the nonappointment of a vaccination officer operates to the great prejudice of the health and well being of the inhabitants of the said parish to be untrue, and resolves that this board confirm and continue the policy of previous boards in taking no step which will have the effect of instituting proceedings against parents under the compulsory vaccination act.'"

Since the above report was rendered the solicitors to the local government board attended the meeting of the guardians and served each member with a notice requiring him to make a return to the writ of mandamus of the high court within eighty-one days. Mr. Briggs moved that the resolution adopted by the board not to appoint a vaccination officer be indorsed on the mandamus and then returned to the high court. Mr. Kemp, leader of the minority, urged that they would certainly be sent to prison, and he asked whether they had considered the cost. He moved as an amendment the mandamus be indorsed to the effect that the board take steps to fill the vacancy.

It was strongly urged that the board, if they appointed an officer, would be able to insist on his obeying their instructions. The discussion became rather heated, and on a vote the amendment was defeated by 26 votes to 20, 1 guardian declaring that he must vote for the appointment as he could not afford to go to prison. The majority included 5 ladies. The resolution was then put and carried. Following that meeting the solicitors made another to induce the board to obey the plain mandate of the court, but by a narrow majority the board adhered to the course marked out, and there the matter rests.

It can be presumed that the court is patiently and leniently awaiting pacific developments. * * *

S. C. MCFARLAND,
United States Consul.

The vaccination controversy at Leicester.—Continued.

JANUARY 31, 1900.

The following report, supplementary to that contained in my annual report of October 27, 1899, in relation to the antivaccination crusade in Leicester, is furnished by Consular Agent Partridge, at that place. It will be seen that legal proceedings have terminated, and that at last the Leicester guardians have submitted to law, thus practically ending a controversy which has engaged the attention of the medical world.

S. C. MCFARLAND,
United States Consul.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

If reference be made to that part of the original report which deals with the subject of the antivaccination crusade, it will be found that the last proceedings recorded in the dispute between the local government board and the Leicester board of guardians as to the refusal of the latter to appoint a vaccination officer, was a resolution passed by the guardians on October 3, 1899, confirming and continuing the policy of previous boards of guardians in taking no step which would have the effect of instituting proceedings against parents under the compulsory vaccination acts.

Since the passing of that resolution, the following events have occurred:

At a meeting of the guardians held on October 10, 1899, further process issued by the high court of justice was served upon the members

individually, ordering them to return the mandamus within eight days indorsed with the names of the members voting for and against the resolution to appoint a vaccination officer at the previous meeting of the guardians. After the defeat by 26 votes to 20 of an amendment proposing that the writ be returned with an indorsement thereon that the guardians would take immediate steps to appoint a vaccination officer a resolution was carried by the same majority of 26 to 20 to the effect that the writ of mandamus should be indorsed by the clerk with a copy of the minute recording the resolution adopted by the guardians on October 3 with the numbers voting thereon and that it should be handed to the solicitors to the guardians with instructions to make the return of the writ in accordance therewith.

The passing of this resolution was of course a direct disobedience of the mandamus which would be seriously aggravated by the indorsement thereon of the resolution of the guardians not to obey it, and their solicitors declined to make such a return of the writ as the resolution indicated, advising the guardians that no return but one of obedience would be possible. At a further meeting held on October 17, 1899, Mr. Kemp moved the suspension of the standing orders in order that he might move that the writ be returned. This motion was lost by a majority of 6 votes against it, and Mr. Kemp then gave notice to rescind at the next meeting the resolution passed at the last meeting.

In the meantime the period of time limited by the high court for the return of the writ of mandamus had elapsed and no return had been made.

On October 24 the guardians again met, when Mr. Kemp's motion was defeated by 26 votes to 21, the matter thus being left *in statu quo*.

At this point the clerk to the guardians informed them that they were exceeding their powers and could not command his obedience.

The local government board now demanded a report of the proceedings of the guardians at their last two meetings above mentioned, with the names of the members voting for and against the resolution. These particulars were supplied and nothing further took place until the meeting of the guardians on November 21, 1899, when a majority of 25 to 12 (7 not voting and 4 being absent), it was resolved that the resolution disobeying the writ of mandamus be rescinded, and by 25 votes to 19 the guardians decided to appoint a vaccination officer and to advertise for applicants for the post. At this meeting an order of the high court was served upon 26 of the guardians, calling upon them to show cause before December 1 next why writs of attachment for contempt should not issue against them in respect of their disobedience to the writ of mandamus. This order had been made on the same day by Mr. Justice Wright and Mr. Justice Channell at the request of the solicitor-general.

Nothing further transpired until December 5, when the guardians, by 23 votes to 6, appointed Mr. J. T. Stephen, journalist, Leicester, to be vaccination officer and made a return to the writ of mandamus stating that fact and pleading obedience thereto. The local government board, however, would not accept the appointment of Mr. Stephen, alleging that he had been convicted under the vaccination acts and was at the present time in default, having an unvaccinated child.

On December 7, 1899, the matter again came before the judges of the queens bench division of the high court, and although all the recalcitrant guardians had signed an affidavit of apology and submission to the court, the judges expressed very strong opinions as to their conduct in aggravating their guilt of contempt of court by an illusory appoint-

ment of a totally unsuitable person, and, therefore, the writ of attachment was made absolute against them (except 4 of their number, who were ill), but the same was not to be executed without further order until a given day in the present month of January to afford the guardians a final opportunity of making a satisfactory appointment. The judges also gave the guardians a decided warning that further or continued acts of disobedience to the orders of the court would be severely punished.

The guardians had by this time come to realize that their case was hopeless and that the local government board supported by the authority of the high court of justice, was unassailable. They, therefore, took prompt steps to appoint as vaccination officer a person acceptable to the local government board and having done so the subject was again brought before the judges who discharged the writs of mandamus and attachment and ordered those guardians against whom such writs had been directed to pay the whole of the costs as between solicitor and client.

There are many thousands of unvaccinated children in Leicester, but up to the present time no prosecutions under the new act have been instituted, and, having regard to the state of public opinion in the town in opposition to compulsory vaccination, it may be reasonably supposed that the only result of such prosecutions, if ever they should be instituted, would be to intensify that opinion and to bring a large number of misguided persons in Leicester into direct and prolonged conflict with the law, as was the case in the early days of the antivaccination crusade.

It should be added that a public subscription was opened in Leicester at the time proceedings were instituted to reimburse the guardians in respect of the costs of their action, and by this means a sum of about £800 has been obtained.

Report from Liverpool—Quarantine system.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *February 19, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning the transactions of the Service at the port of Liverpool during the week ended February 17, 1900:

The health of Liverpool remains good, no cases of quarantinable disease being reported for the week ended February 17, 1900.

Sixteen vessels cleared for United States ports during the week. Of these, three were not inspected; 420 emigrants were inspected and passed. A Beaver Line steamer sailed during the week (the *Lake Ontario*, February 17), bound for St. John via Halifax. She took out 550 in the steerage, many of them Russians and reported to be bound for points in the United States. The situation as to freight from suspected places remains unchanged. I subjoin for the information of the Bureau certain facts concerning the practice of maritime quarantine at this port.

Incoming vessels are boarded by customs officials immediately upon their arrival. The captain of each vessel is obliged, under heavy penalty, to report any case of sickness aboard to the customs officials. These officers report the presence of sickness on board such and such a vessel to the port sanitary officer. He then visits the vessel and assumes charge thereof. The vessel is anchored in the Sloyne, a point in the Mersey River a short distance above Liverpool, and well to the opposite side of the river. Opposite the Sloyne anchorage is the contagious-

disease hospital situate in an open farming district and occupying a reservation of 113 acres. The sick are removed from the infected vessel in her own boats, and are landed at a special jetty belonging to the lazaretto. The vessel is then disinfected. Infected textile fabrics are removed to the disinfecting plant connected with the contagious-disease hospital and are disinfected by live steam. The living compartments of the vessel are disinfected by being washed down by hand with a 1-1000 solution of perchloride of mercury, followed by exposure to SO_2 generated from liquid sulphur dioxide, 7 pounds being used to every 5,000 cubic feet of air space.

The water tanks are disinfected with permanganate of potash. No use as yet has been made here of formalin for disinfection. Cargo spaces and cargo, are in general considered incapable of conveying infection, although I am informed that at times certain classes of freight from an infected port may be refused shipment.

At the completion of the process of disinfection, the vessel and crew are released. The names and addresses of the crew are taken and they are kept under observation by the shore sanitary authorities during the period of incubation of the disease for which the vessel was quarantined. This is the usual method of procedure. Closer supervision is kept of vessels known to be from an infected port and these are liable to inspection upon arrival by the port sanitary official. The statement that England has abolished quarantine is true in this sense, that the great majority of vessels entering her home ports proceed at once to dock without quarantine inspection, but it is not true in regard to this port, at least in the cases of vessels having on board quarantinable disease.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, February 17, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the following vessel was inspected and passed at this port during the week ended February 17, 1900: Wednesday, February 14, steamship *Aller*, of the North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York with passengers and cargo. There were inspected and passed 3 steerage and 2 second-cabin passengers, and 3 pieces of large luggage. No rejections and no disinfection. The American line ship has gone into dry dock here, so there will be no vessel sailing from this port on Saturday, the 17th instant.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBODY,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

Report from Havre.

HAVRE, FRANCE, February 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended February 17 bills of health were issued to 2 vessels: the *St. Simon* for Porto Rican ports and *La Normandie* for New York. The latter carried 419 passen-

gers, of which 365 were steerage. These were carefully inspected, baggage inspected, and labeled. All bedding and all baggage from Marseilles were disinfected by steam. Most of these third-class passengers are remarkably well off for quarters as the French company, having few second-class passengers and much freight, usually put their second class in first-class cabins and fill up the second-class quarters with steerage passengers, to allow as much of the steerage deck as possible to be used for freight. Thus on the *Normandie* over three-fourths of the emigrants had comfortable staterooms.

Respectfully,

S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, February 10, 1900.

SIR: I have to respectfully transmit the following report of transactions at this port for the week ended Saturday, February 10:

Three vessels were inspected during the week, as will be shown in the weekly abstract of bills of health issued. There have been no other transactions worthy of mention during the week.

Asst. Surg. S. B. Grubbs left here this morning en route for Havre, in compliance with Bureau telegram.

I have resumed my duties here, but am still much annoyed by a persistent cough which becomes aggravated whenever the "Mistral," a very cold piercing wind which is of frequent occurrence, blows. * * *

Respectfully,

G. M. CORPUT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Report from Bremen.

BREMEN, February 19, 1900

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the weekly abstract of bills of health from this port. Bremen, and the towns in its vicinity, remain free from quarantinable diseases. Two cases each of diphtheria and measles were reported as occurring here during the past week. Influenza continues to prevail to a considerable extent, though evidently in a mild form, as the death rate has not been increased. Only 1 case of typhoid fever was reported, which seems remarkable for a city of 150,000 inhabitants. No better evidence can be afforded to attest the excellent quality of the water supply of Bremen. It is my intention as soon as time is afforded me to inspect the filtration plant in the vicinity of the city and report on it fully.

The report from Königsberg shows the occurrence of no new cases of smallpox, though 28 cases of scarlet fever occurred in that city during the past week.

I have the honor to further report that through the courtesy of Mr. Muth, an official of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, I visited during the past week a number of emigrant hotels and boarding houses. Am glad to be able to state that they were found in excellent sanitary condition, certainly much better than a majority of the emi-

grants are accustomed to. The food supply seemed to be wholesome and abundant. The bathing facilities were rather limited, but doubtless ample for the wishes of the emigrant. In case of immediate necessity shower baths could easily be provided.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Hamburg.

HAMBURG, February 19, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended February 17, 1900:

The steamship *Pennsylvania* of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed on Sunday, the 11th, carrying 1,074 steerage passengers. For these passengers, 616 pieces of baggage were inspected and 220 were disinfected.

The steamship *Barcelona*, of the Union Line, sailed on Wednesday, the 14th, carrying 358 steerage passengers for the Hamburg-American Line. For these passengers 118 pieces of baggage were inspected and 59 were disinfected.

The steamship *Pretoria* was inspected with reference to steerage accommodations on Saturday, the 10th, preparatory to her sailing the next day. Bills of health were issued to 6 vessels in course of the week, all carrying cargo.

The number of cases of influenza officially reported for the week ended February 10 was 628. The number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs was 92, as against 56 for the preceding week and 42 for the week before that.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Plague at Kahului, Maui.

HONOLULU, H. I., February 13, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that bubonic plague was reported to be present in Kahului on the island Maui, on February 10.

Three undoubted and 2 suspicious cases were reported by special messenger from Kahului to the board of health at Honolulu. Dr. C. B. Wood, president of the board of health and Dr. Garvin at once left by special steamer to investigate the matter. Dr. Wood returned this morning, leaving Dr. Garvin at Kahului in charge of affairs. Dr. Wood states that clinical and bacteriological examination shows the cases to be undoubted plague of a malignant character. Seven cases in all are reported from January 30 to February 10, 1900. All of the cases occurred in the Chinese quarter, and are traced to a store where Chinese food stuffs imported from the Orient, via Honolulu, were sold. These food stuffs were received at Kahului in November, but were not opened until the Chinese New Year, about January 30. The town of Kahului was at once surrounded by a cordón, and the Chinese quarter destroyed by fire. The bodies of those dead of plague were burned.

The situation is well in hand and the disease may not spread. There are several large sugar plantations near Kahului and it is impossible to

say at this date how much intercourse there has been between them and the town.

Owing to the condition of affairs at Honolulu, vessels from the mainland have been loading sugar for United States ports at Kahului, and the following vessels have departed on the dates stated: February 1, *Lurline*, for San Francisco; *Viking*, from Haua for San Francisco. February 9, *Edward May*, from Kihei for San Francisco via Makuoei; *Eva*, from Kihei for San Francisco via Haua. February 11, *Mary Winkelmann*, from Kahului to San Francisco. Haua is about 40 miles from Kahului and Kiehei is about 12 miles distant.

No note relative to the plague or suspicious cases was made on the bill of health by the consular agent at Kahului prior to February 10.

There are no means of docking ships at Kahului and sugar is loaded by lighter, the vessel being at anchor in the harbor. The sugar is transferred from the plantations to warehouses near the water front and from the latter to the vessels in the harbor. The consul-general, Mr. Haywood, and I leave for Maui to-night to look over the situation and, if possible, arrange for the shipment of sugar outside of the infected district.

In Honolulu 1 case of plague has been recorded since my last report on the 8th instant, that of a Chinese child on the 11th, from the southwest part of the city called Magoonville.

Hartman, the white man mentioned in my last report, and in whom the antiplague serum was used, is recovering. It has also been used in the case of Mr. Armstrong Smith, a volunteer nurse at the pest hospital, and who was looked upon as suspicious, with good results.

* * * * *

A case of plague has just been reported at Hilo, island of Hawaii.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

HONOLULU, H. I., February 13, 1900.

SIR: Referring to Bureau letter of January 27, 1900 (F. L. G.), relative to the enforcing of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article IX and paragraph 4 of Article XIV, Department Circular No. 6, January 6, 1900, I have the honor to inform you that the facilities for disinfection of baggage, at this port are inadequate, as pointed out in my reports since my arrival here on October 1, 1898. All baggage, however, including hand baggage, has been sprayed with the 40 per cent solution of formalin, the contents of trunks, etc., being sprayed in layers and then closed up for at least six hours.

Paragraph 3. No passengers but first-cabin passengers have shipped from here since the plague was announced on December 12, 1899, and they are obliged to report at the United States consulate for fifteen days previous to their departure. Their residence in the city is recorded and they are rejected if from any suspicious locality. There is no available place that we can obtain in Honolulu for a detention hotel where all intending passengers could be confined for the time required, and in its absence the plan outlined above was adopted. Only the local boat between here and San Francisco, of the Oceanic Steamship Company, has taken passengers from here since the plague was reported, with one exception—the *Gaelic*, from here to San Francisco on December 22, after the quarantine was raised by the Hawaiian authorities on December 19, 1899.

With reference to paragraph 4, Article XIV, all of the cabin passengers departing from here for United States ports are obliged to report at the United States consulate for fifteen days prior to departure, and they are only taken from healthy parts of the city.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Three plague deaths at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, H. I., February 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that up to the 19th instant the situation relative to the plague here looked promising. No new cases were reported from February 6 to 19. The case reported on February 11 was found on investigation not to be plague. Three new cases, all fatal, were reported yesterday, 1 Hawaiian-Chinese woman and 2 Chinamen. The infection in these cases is supposed to be from Asiatic food stuffs. The woman was removed from a house in the rear of the United States navy coal sheds.

One of the Chinamen was taken from the rear of a Chinese store near the Waikiki road on King street, and the place where the other was found has not been given out by the authorities.

A number of people confined in the detention camps have been released, as their time had expired.

On Tuesday night, February 13, Consul-General Haywood, Dr. C. B. Wood, president of the board of health, and I left on the United States tug *Iroquois* for Kaluhui, Maui, and Hilo, Hawaii, to look over the situation in both places. At Kaluhui we found that the inhabitants of Chinatown, where the disease was discovered, had been moved to a detention camp some distance from the town, Chinatown destroyed by fire, and the bodies of the dead burned. No more cases have developed since February 10, and the situation is well in hand.

Sugar is shipped directly from Kahului to San Francisco. There are no wharves at which vessels can dock and all cargo is discharged and received in open bay by lighters. We made arrangements, which the United States consular agent at Kahului will see carried out, that no sugar must be shipped directly from Kahului warehouses, but must come directly from the plantations several miles distant. The cars on which it is loaded to be run through to the landing and loaded directly on to the lighters by a crew which has been isolated and not exposed to infection. The cars and landing place to be disinfected with solution hydrarg. bichloride 1-800 or sulphuric acid 1-1000 each day, the wharf or landing to be guarded so that no one outside of the men handling the sugar shall have access to the place. The railroad tracks and landing to be surrounded by a wire fence and the crew to return to the plantation each night and have no communication with the town.

At Hilo we found only 1 case reported, a Mrs. Serras, the wife of a Portuguese merchant who kept a small store near the water front. She was taken ill on January 25 and died on February 6. She had high fever, inguinal and axillary buboes, and all the usual symptoms of plague. What closely resembled the bacilli of bubonic plague were found in one of the glands sent to Honolulu. The body of the deceased woman was buried, surrounded by quicklime, near her residence. The store and dwelling where she lived will be burned by order of the president of the board of health.

The source of infection in this case has not been traced, and nothing has been found that would throw any light on the matter, except that the store in which she sometimes served, was directly over the mouth of a sewer that received refuse from Chinese quarters further up the town. No other cases have been reported in Hilo so far as known at the present time. The arrangements for shipping sugar at Hilo without exposure to possible infection are better than at Honolulu or Kahului. There are no docks which can be used by vessels, and cargo is discharged and received in open bay. Most of the sugar comes in inland steamers some distance from Hilo, and is transferred directly to the vessel receiving it.

In one instance, that of what is called the Portuguese Mill situated in the city, orders were given that no sugar be shipped from this mill until all danger of infection is past and the United States consular agent at Hilo will see that they are carried out.

We returned to Honolulu on Friday the 16th instant.

There have been so few cases lately that the antiplague serum has not had a fair trial.

The *Australia* leaves for San Francisco to-day with a large list of cabin passengers, all of whom have been under observation for fifteen days before departure and they are all from healthy parts of the city. All baggage has been disinfected by formalin and labeled.

Respectfully,

D. A. CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

IRELAND.

Report from Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, February 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report on the transactions at this port for the two weeks ended February 17 and 24, respectively, as follows:

Date.	Vessels inspected.	Destination.	Passengers.			Cargo.
			Saloon.	Second cabin.	Third class.	
Feb. 11	Steamship <i>Campania</i>	New York.....	6	29	198	0
Feb. 15	Steamship <i>Teutonic</i>	do.....	11	19	306	0
Feb. 18	Steamship <i>Civic</i>	do.....	0	0	0	0
Feb. 22	Steamship <i>Germanic</i>	do.....	5	0	155	0
Feb. 23	Steamship <i>Ultonia</i>	Boston.....	0	0	75	0
Feb. 22	Steamship <i>Rhyndland</i>	Philadelphia.....	(a)	11	57	0

a Crew, 1.

Respectfully,

J. H. OAKLEY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Report from Genoa.

GENOA, ITALY, February 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following transactions at this port for the week ended February 11:

On February 8, steamship *Ems*, North German Lloyd Line, for New

York via Naples, 27 cabin and 43 steerage passengers and 29 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

February 10, steamship *Spartan Prince*, the Prince Line, bound for New York via Naples, 3 cabin and 37 steerage passengers and 19 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

Respectfully,
 RUPERT BLUE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GENOA, ITALY, February 19, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit abstract of bills of health and the regular report of inspections for the week ended February 18: On February 15, steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm II*, North German Lloyd Line, bound for New York via Naples; 43 cabin and 100 steerage passengers and 77 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. There were 3 rejections on account of favus, trachoma, and ankylosis of the knee-joint, respectively.

Respectfully,
 RUPERT BLUE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, February 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended February 14, 1900, the following ships were inspected:

On February 9, the steamship *Ems* of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 22 cabin and 726 steerage passengers and 97 pieces of large and 656 pieces of small baggage.

On February 10, the steamship *Chateau Yquem* of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 407 steerage passengers and 57 pieces of large and 428 pieces of small baggage. The contents of 3 large and 5 small pieces of baggage were disinfected by means of steam.

On February 14, the steamship *Spartan Prince* of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 10 cabin and 915 steerage passengers and 125 pieces of large and 941 pieces of small baggage.

Respectfully,
 VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

No case of plague since January 13—Dysentery decreasing.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, February 7, 1900.

SIR: I am pleased to have the honor to report that no new case of plague has occurred in Japan, with the exception of Formosa, since January 13, the date of the latest case at Osaka. I am, however, continuing the disinfection of the effects of all passengers from or who have

passed through the districts lately infected. A very few cases of dysentery continue to be reported in all the provinces of the Empire.

Respectfully,
 Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., Sanitary Inspector.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
 U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NETHERLANDS.

Reports from Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, February 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended February 19, 1900, 7 vessels were inspected and received bills of health at this port. The steamship *Rotterdam*, of the Holland-America Line, sailed for New York on the 15th instant, carrying freight and passengers. Sixty cabin and 386 steerage passengers were inspected, and 150 pieces of baggage were inspected and so labeled, and 91 pieces of baggage were disinfected and so labeled.

I have been able to learn of no sickness among the shipping.

The quarantine restrictions against Portugal have been removed, and all articles of merchandise, including rags, may now be imported from there into this port.

Respectfully,
 A. R. THOMAS,
 Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
 U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Report from Manila—Plague continues.

MANILA, P. I., January 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that there have been 16 cases and 12 deaths from plague in Manila to date, and for the week ended January 20, 1900, 4 cases and 3 deaths occurred. The first cases developed among the Philipinos, but several cases have also occurred among the Chinese. The outlook is not encouraging, and I think there will be a marked increase in the number of cases.

Respectfully,
 J. C. PERRY,
 Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
 U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NOTE.—Two complete steam disinfecting plants have been sent to Manila, and were received at that station January 4, 1900.

PORTO RICO.

Reports from Ponce.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, February 19, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended February 17, 1900. I also inclose a copy of the specifications and plan of the disinfecting room recently completed at this station. The building is situated at one corner of the custom-house wharf, thus enabling a small boat or lighter to bring infected baggage, etc., to the outside door of the room. It can be

landed on a small separate wharf without anyone but the handlers being exposed. I also inclose a copy of the work done by the board of health of Ponce. The general health of the city and vicinity remain about the same.

Respectfully,

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

Work done by board of health for three weeks ended February 17, 1900.

Houses and yards inspected.....	1, 215
Houses and yards denounced.....	95
Milk inspections.....	1, 847
Milk inspections (special).....	2
Food condemned and destroyed (kilos).....	157
Chemical analysis of food or drink.....	1
Vaccinations.....	656
Inspections of schools.....	2
Inspections of cemeteries.....	9
Inspections of slaughterhouses.....	3
Privies cleaned.....	35
Cesspools cleaned.....	22
Houses disinfected.....	5
Animals buried or burned.....	7
Animals buried or burned (glandered horses).....	8
Pigs collected from yards.....	18

Of the 1,847 inspections of milk only 5 were found adulterated. Fines imposed in the three weeks amount to \$200.40.

Employees.—Chief of inspectors, 1; inspectors, 7; vaccinator, 1; inspector of meat at the slaughterhouse, 1; peons, 20; also 6 wagons and 16 mules.

H. E. EAMES,
First Lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry.

PORTUGAL.

End of plague in Oporto—Sanitary restrictions removed.

LISBON, February 8, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a translation of a royal decree suspending the sanitary restrictions enforced during the plague in Portugal, it having now died out.

Respectfully,
Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN N. IRWIN.

[Inclosure in No. 9.—Royal decree.—Translation.—General board of health.]

ROYAL PALACE, February 6, 1900.

In view of the present sanitary state of Oporto and of the opinion of official experts who now consider the restrictions upon passengers and goods from that district unnecessary, and in conformity with the decision of the supreme board of public health and hygiene, I am pleased to decree the following:

The provisions of the decrees of August 17 and August 23, and of September 13 last, are hereby suspended, as well as any others now applied to passengers and goods from Oporto, so long as the sanitary state of the said city shall not render the renewal of any such measures desirable.

The president of the council, the minister of the interior, and the secretaries of other departments shall so understand and enforce it.

Signed by the King.

SAMOA.

Quarantine against Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor by direction of the Secretary of State to inform you that in dispatch No. 134, of the 15th ultimo, the consul-general of the United States at Apia, Samoa, reports to the Department that Samoa has established a quarantine against Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and that an order has been issued prohibiting all native boats and canoes from going alongside of vessels from Honolulu.

This order further provides that "all boats, lighters, and other craft belonging to Europeans as well as boats carrying the Samoan mails are allowed to communicate with said vessels only by special permission of the President, which permission will be granted only after the health officer has admitted the vessel to pratique."

Respectfully,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SCOTLAND.

Report from Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, February 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended February 10: On February 5, cleared the steamship *Takonia* for Baltimore, Md. Her cargo was composed of general merchandise from the British Isles and fifty tons of bone dust from Bombay. On the 6th instant cleared the steamship *Astoria* for New York. Seven first-cabin, seventy-two second-cabin, and seventy-five steerage passengers were inspected and passed. The cargo was composed of general merchandise of local origin, and chemically cured hides from Calcutta. On the 9th instant cleared the steamship *Norwegian* for Boston. Her cargo was general merchandise from this locality.

Respectfully,

H. W. WICKES,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SURGEON GENERAL,
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Typhus fever in vicinity of Glasgow.*

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, February 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Bureau that 3 cases of typhus fever occurred in Govan (which is practically a suburb of Glasgow) and were removed to the Govan Hospital on the 12th instant. No other cases have been reported since that date. The disease was limited to 1 family, a mother and 2 children, who are now convalescent. The source of the infection has not been traced. These cases were not reported in the sanitary report of Glasgow, as that is limited to the city proper.

Respectfully,

H. W. WICKES,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SPAIN.

Report from Barcelona.

BARCELONA, SPAIN, February 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit weekly abstract of bills of health issued, and to make the usual weekly report for the week ended February 10, 1900. February 6, steamship *Miguel Jover* inspected; 15 cabin and 42 steerage passengers inspected and passed; 68 pieces of baggage inspected and labeled; all third-class passengers examined as to vaccination and either vaccinated or passed. February 7, schooner *Suomi* inspected, bound, in ballast, for Brunswick, Ga. February 8, steamship *Sardinian Prince*, from Genoa to New Orleans, via Marseilles and Barcelona; third engineer recovering from influenza; crew had not been vaccinated; captain and steward only went ashore in Marseilles; the steamship *Alicante*, from Manila to Barcelona, with 1,100 Spanish prisoners aboard, arrived here to-day; no sickness aboard; surgeon stated that all baggage from Manila was disinfected en route as a preventive against the plague in Manila.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SURGEON-GENERAL,
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Report from Cadiz—End of plague at Oporto, Portugal.*

CADIZ, SPAIN, February 12, 1900.

SIR: The report of the transactions of the Service, together with the sanitary report and abstract of bills of health, issued at this port, for the week ended February 10, 1900, is herewith respectfully submitted.

February 10, bill of health was issued to the Portuguese schooner, *Novo Marquez* for Havana, with a cargo of salt. This vessel left Oporto about thirty days ago and called at Lisbon, at which place, it is said, she was disinfected. On arrival here, seventeen days out from Lisbon, it is stated, she was redisinfecting. The history of the crew was good, and the vessel at the time of inspection showed evidences of recent disinfection and appeared to be in fair sanitary condition. She is very small, being but 132 tons net, and affords but few, if any places for the concealment of vermin, etc., which by chance may have got on board, while she was in Oporto.

The local papers report that the plague epidemic at Oporto is at an end, and that the sanitary restrictions which were put in force at the breaking out of the epidemic have been removed.

The *Diario* of Cadiz, under date of the 11th instant, reports that a case suspicious of plague has been discovered at Tuy, a small place located at or near the frontier, a short distance south of Vigo. It is stated that the person in whom the suspicious illness exists came recently from a Brazilian port. The case is reported to have been isolated preceding further investigation.

The health of Cadiz, as far as has been ascertained, with the exception of the presence of influenza to a limited extent and in a rather mild form, continues about as formerly reported.

Respectfully,

J. A. NYDEGGER,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Corunna—Smallpox, typhus fever, and influenza.

CORUNNA, SPAIN, February 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my report for the week ended this day.

The following vessel was inspected and cleared during the week: On February 10, 1900, steamer *Gaditano*, for Havana via Vigo, with passengers and cargo. There were taken on at this port 79 steerage passengers and 5 crew, inspected and passed, with baggage.

The sanitary condition of this city is tolerably good. Influenza, mild in form, prevails.

Infectious diseases during the past two weeks: Smallpox, 5 cases and 3 deaths; typhus, 1 death.

Respectfully,

JULIO HARMONY,
United States Consul.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

TURKEY.

[Report No. 238.]

Public health in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 6, 1900.

SIR: The sanitary condition of Constantinople is no better than it was during the twenty-one days before the 29th of last January. Diphtheria is always prevailing, though, as I have already stated in my last report, it is of a very mild character. I am glad to state that during the last week no death of said disease has been registered, though during the week ended the 29th of the same month (January), 6 diphtheria deaths occurred. Whooping cough also is prevailing as well as mumps; some cases of measles are also registered as well as some deaths. From the 22d of last January to the 5th instant, 48 deaths were registered from inflammation of the respiratory apparatus. During the above-mentioned fortnight, 564 deaths have been registered in Constantinople, of which 6 were from diphtheria, 7 from measles, and 18 from typhoid fever. The last disease I may say is endemic.

Public health in the Turkish provinces.

The sanitary news from the provinces does not announce any outbreak of cholera or plague, but it states that typhoid fever, diphtheria, smallpox, as well as scarlet fever prevail epidemically there. The number of deaths registered during the month of October in Priveza is 14, while during the month of November it was only 7. During the same month of November the number of deaths registered in the following places were: Eighteen in Samsoon, 21 in Dardanelles, 39 in Cavalla, 42 in Beirut, 104 in Salonica, and 258 in Smyrna. I notice that of the 104 deaths registered in Salonica, 30 were from tuberculosis, of which 14 were meningeal and 16 were pulmonary. In Cavalla, of the 39 deaths registered, 10 were from pneumonia, 10 from scarlet fever, 5 from typhoid fever, and 4 from diphtheria.

From Smyrna it is announced that smallpox has broken out epidemically. The sanitary physician from Beirut states that the number of deaths registered is far from being real, because of not being forbidden to bury without a special permit from the authorities. Among the 42 deaths registered in Beirut only 5 are foreigners. Said number can not be true, for the colony of foreigners in said town is large.

Scarcity of water in Djiddah.

From Djiddah it is announced that 10,100 pilgrims have already arrived there. I reported in my last report that the anxiety caused from the want of water in said city had already arrived at its culmination. I am sorry to state now that nothing has been done to improve the condition which still exists. It is reported that a little tin of water, about 30 libras, is sold for \$1. Useless to add that said water is but a solution of dirty mud and more or less disease. The consuls at Djiddah have cabled collectively to their respective ambassadors or ministers in Constantinople exposing the difficult situation existing there and asking for relief. While the superior sanitary commission was sitting and discussing said question the bash-kiatib, or the secretary of the commission, was asked to go directly to the grand vizier and tell him the gravity of the situation. The answer was that the sanitary board ought to take the necessary steps and advance the necessary funds on the account of the Government. A steamboat will be sent to the Red Sea, which will carry the necessary water from Suez to Djiddah and Yambo. It is to be hoped that no trouble will arise from said unique situation.

Provisions scarce at Camaran.

From Camaran the sanitary inspector, Dr. Xanthopulidis, transmits some details concerning the supply of food provisions to the pilgrims of Camaran as well as the contract between the sanitary authority of said lazaretto and the man who has to supply said food provisions. I may remark that sheep or goat meat is not to be sold to said pilgrims. Only lamb and ox meat will be sold. The price of lamb meat will not exceed 8 cents per libra, ox meat about 5 cents per libra, the same weight of butter 50 cents, etc. I repeat what I have already reported that some of the pilgrims drink distilled water. Dysentery has nearly disappeared from Camaran.

Sanitary news from abroad.

It has been officially announced that bubonic plague has broken out at Numea where, since the 26th of last December, 18 plague deaths have been registered. The French consul at Mascat announces, under date November 18, the outbreak of cholera at Mascat and at Mattrah.

Inclosures.

I have the honor to forward (1) a copy of the communication of the French consul of Mascat, above mentioned; (2) a French copy of the decision of the superior sanitary commission concerning the quarantine to which ships and passengers coming from Mascat and all the seashore from Adramut to Aden; (3) a French copy of a communication of the minister of foreign affairs concerning the question of the consular visa, which the Ottoman Government requires for the ships under Hellenic flag. As it is seen by said communication that said question is not yet settled, the Hellenic sanitary representative has already made opposition, and will communicate an answer in one of the following sittings of the superior sanitary commission; (4) a printed French copy of the transit of the pilgrims in Holy Lands of Islam.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

[Inclosure No. 1.—Translated in this Bureau.]

Communication made by the delegate of France at the session of the council held January 11, 1900.

[Copy of a letter from the French consul at Mascat, dated November 18, 1899.]

SIR: I have the honor to inform your excellency that from October 29 to November 3, the deaths occasioned by cholera were 90 at Mascate and 60 at Mattrah.

Since November 4 the epidemic has very manifestly declined, there having been 25 cholera deaths at Mascat and 20 at Mattrah from November 4 to November 10, and 5 at Mascat and 3 at Mattrah from November 11 to November 18. Throughout the rest of Oman the epidemic continues its ravages.

Tirve, a coast town near Sour, is very seriously attacked, having had more than 300 deaths. Sour is only lightly attacked. This is also true of Sib, which is also a coast town, situated near Mascat. In the interior the epidemic has reached Wadi Maaduil, Wadi Beni Rouwaha, and the towns of Nokhal, Ristag, and Samed. From Wadi to Wadi and tribe to tribe cholera is spreading throughout the country and decimating the population.

The Sultan lately determined to raise the quarantine imposed at Mattrah on caravans arriving from the interior, but he has been obliged to leave it in force.

OTTONI.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Circular telegram to health officers, dated January 12, 1900.

By decision of the superior council of health, the ten days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Mascat is extended to arrivals from all points on the Arabic littoral of the Gulf of Oman, and from Adramut to Aden, exclusive of the last-named place.

Dr. COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRIA—*Brunn*.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 82,660. Total number of deaths, 237, including 45 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Governors Harbor*.—Week ended February 17, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended February 15, 1900. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended February 19, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Vancouver*.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 17, including 2 from enteric fever.

GERMANY—*Glauchau*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 45, including 11 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Weimar.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 29,633. Total number of deaths, 35. No contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended February 10, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 22.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,610,296. The highest rate was recorded in Wolverhampton, viz, 34.3, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 12.6.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and ninety-two deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 33; scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 51; whooping cough, 37; enteric fever, 22, and diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 20.4 a thousand. In Greater London 2,351 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 17 from diphtheria, 2 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 12 from whooping cough.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended February 10, 1900. Estimated population, 291,535. Total number of deaths, 231, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 6, and 1 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 10, 1900, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 28.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,062,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 5.1, and the highest in Galway, viz, 79.3 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 199 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 2, scarlet fever, 1, and 5 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 10, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 27.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,606,935. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 15.9, and the highest in Perth, viz, 57.3 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 836, including measles, 19; scarlet fever, 3, and 14 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA—Port Antonio.—Three weeks ended February 10, 1900. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. The health of the port is good.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Singapore.—Month of December, 1899. Estimated population, 97,111. Total number of deaths, 744, including smallpox, 4; beriberi, 117, and 123 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WEST INDIES—St. Thomas.—Three months ended December 31, 1899. Estimated population, 14,007. Total number of deaths, 253, including 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popu- lation.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Halifax.....	Feb. 24	45,000	30											
Hamburg.....	Feb. 10	691,349	293											
Do.....	Feb. 22	691,349	317									2	3	4
Hamilton, Bermuda	Feb. 10	16,000	1											
Havre.....	do.....	119,470	61	11										
Kingston, Canada.....	Feb. 23	18,300	6											
Do.....	Mar. 2	18,300	3											
Königsberg.....	Feb. 3	181,047									4	2		1
Do.....	Feb. 10	181,047							1	3				
La Rochelle.....	Feb. 11	30,000	24											
Leeds.....	Feb. 17	423,889	236									5		3
Leipsic.....	Feb. 10	439,200	144									5	1	
Leith.....	do.....	77,385	24											
Do.....	Feb. 17	77,385	44											
Liege.....	Feb. 10	20,000	15						2					
Do.....	Feb. 17	20,000						2						
Liege.....	Feb. 3	170,932	52											1
Do.....	Feb. 10	170,932	64											1
Liverpool.....	do.....	668,645	390						2	4	5			22
Do.....	Feb. 17	668,645	411	16							2	4	4	4
Livingston.....	Feb. 20	1,500	2											
London.....	Feb. 10	6,652,145	2,351						28	8	68	35		49
Do.....	Feb. 17	6,652,145	2,695						24	6	54	60		65
Lyons.....	Feb. 3	466,028	339					2		1				
Madras.....	Feb. 26	452,518	344									11		
Madrid.....	Jan. 27	512,596	369					10		1		5	3	
Do.....	Feb. 3	512,596	387					11		2	1	10	4	
Magdeburg.....	Dec. 23	228,761	86								5	3		1
Do.....	Dec. 30	228,761	85								4		1	
Do.....	Jan. 6	228,725	88								1			2
Do.....	Jan. 13	228,725	66								1	2		
Mainz.....	Feb. 10	84,000	36											
Mannheim.....	Feb. 3	131,532	43									1		
Do.....	Feb. 10	131,532	36									1		
Maracaibo.....	Feb. 3	50,000	18											
Do.....	Feb. 10	50,000	21											
Do.....	Feb. 17	50,000	16											
Matanzas.....	do.....	16,604	10											
Do.....	Feb. 24	16,604	3											
Messina.....	Feb. 10	107,000	34	2						4				
Do.....	Feb. 17	107,000	39	4										
Mexico.....	Feb. 4	344,377	437											
Monterey.....	Feb. 8	25,000	39					12	8			2	3	
Do.....	Feb. 22	25,000	51											
Moscow.....	Feb. 3	1,000,000	503								16	10	5	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	Feb. 10	234,369	115						1	2	1	2	1	7
Nottingham.....	do.....	290,000	77								1		1	
Odessa.....	do.....	431,600	155								1		1	
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Jan. 29	214,119	123					2		1	1			
Ottawa.....	Feb. 3	60,000	29									2		
Do.....	Feb. 10	60,000	19											
Do.....	Feb. 17	60,000	28											
Palermo.....	Feb. 10	300,000	147									1		
Do.....	Feb. 17	300,000	149											
Panama.....	Feb. 20	16,000												
Paris.....	Feb. 10	2,511,629	1,255					4		14	5	3	11	
Plymouth.....	Feb. 17	100,000	15							1				
Port au Prince.....	Feb. 12	60,000	21											
Do.....	Feb. 19	60,000	18											
Port Limon.....	Feb. 17	3,500	2											
Praque.....	Feb. 10	190,260	115	22						1	2	1		2
Progreso.....	Jan. 22	4,800	4											
Do.....	Jan. 31	4,800	5											
Do.....	Feb. 8	4,800	6											
Do.....	Feb. 15	4,800	5											
Puerto Cabello.....	Jan. 6	17,000	3											
Do.....	Jan. 13	17,000	16											
Do.....	Jan. 20	17,000	6											
Do.....	Jan. 27	17,000	5											
Do.....	Feb. 4	17,000	10											
Puerto Cortes.....	Feb. 21	2,000	0											
Quebec.....	Feb. 24	73,000									1	1		
Rheims.....	Feb. 3	107,709	59							3	1			3
Do.....	Feb. 10	107,709	59							2				
Rio de Janeiro.....	Feb. 17	780,000	298	49			6	29		3			3	

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 3	319,866	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Do.....	Feb. 10	319,866	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
Do.....	Feb. 17	319,866	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
St. Etienne.....	Jan. 31	145,000	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....
St. Georges, Bermuda.....	Feb. 17	2,150	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Feb. 24	2,150	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John, New Brunswick.....	do.....	45,000	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Petersburg.....	Feb. 3	1,267,023	712	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	27	24	28	22	3
Do.....	Feb. 10	1,267,023	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	24	22	38	24	6
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	Feb. 2	3,000	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheffield.....	Feb. 10	363,999	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	12	4	1
Singapore.....	Jan. 13	97,111	132	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southampton.....	Feb. 10	105,831	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Feb. 17	105,831	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
South Shields.....	Feb. 10	105,617	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stettin.....	do.....	153,000	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 15	162,934	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunderland.....	Feb. 10	147,398	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Do.....	Feb. 17	147,398	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Tamatave.....	Dec. 23	6,000	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 31	6,000	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tampico.....	Feb. 18	14,000	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teneriffe.....	Feb. 3	33,425	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 10	33,425	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpam.....	do.....	48,743	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 19	48,743	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utiila.....	Feb. 17	800	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valencia.....	Feb. 10	203,958	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 17	203,958	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Venice.....	Jan. 27	172,491	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Do.....	Feb. 3	172,491	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 10	172,491	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 24	25,000	39	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	Jan. 31	20,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	Feb. 3	1,639,811	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	2
Warsaw.....	do.....	645,848	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	4	3	.....
Do.....	Feb. 10	645,848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	3	2	2	2
Windsor, Nova Scotia.....	Feb. 24	3,000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg.....	do.....	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yokohama.....	Jan. 27	189,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....
Do.....	Feb. 3	189,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....
Zurich.....	Feb. 10	164,149	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.